PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,705.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. P. M.	Steamer,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st May	SALSETTE	5000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	INDIA	7911
29th "	SALSETTE	6000		
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10519
31st "	EGYPT	7913		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Passengers leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that Pier between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for examination by Health Officer of the Port, no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is drawn to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
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GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS — Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNIGER	5,423	A. Ferenli	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,982	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,583	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.
Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	27th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Second House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon 26th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & Qe
KOLA	1,205	Thur 29th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 30th Apr.	6 a.m. †	(direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. AFRICA," 2,030 tons, 23th Apr. calling at Veraval, " Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).
S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. " LANDAURA," 2,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
24th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons:	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,585	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,585	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	31st May 1909.
NERA	6,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 902	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,060	G. Behrle	17th May 1909.
SAPRI	6,060	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,060	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 78, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alteration.
For further particulars apply to—
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AGENT,
No. 92 HORNBY ROAD.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious disease.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
45, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JEHARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,800,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YOKOIO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

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Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
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JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
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BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
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HIGH GRADE
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BOOTS & SHOES.
TRUNKS, BAGS, CHATELAINE AND SHOPPING BAGS AND A
HOST OF NOVELTIES.
THE SALE WILL BE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
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MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.
ABSOLUTE GENUINE BARGAINS.

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POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
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(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
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SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence. From THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,344·55
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico.
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton,	Colon,	Panama,
Manila,	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42|43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aaseng-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1909, at 6.30 P. M.

A. E. BAKER,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8 Forbes Street Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard time), to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 15th day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
A. G. DOVEY, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1909.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Block Tin" are invited for 800 cwts. of BLOCK TIN, and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on Friday the 14th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

Tenderers to state at what station they will deliver the block tin for conveyance to destination. The North Western Railway will pay freight charges but delivery of the tin will not be considered as complete till the tin is passed and accepted at destination.

Not less than 2 lbs. of tin should be sent as sample by post to the address of Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Nanlakha, by the date mentioned. No particular form of tender is necessary but tenderers must state the brand of tin that they offer to supply, the rate, place of delivery and date by which supply will be completed.

The Manager reserved the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an Agreement and deposit Security, which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of Agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 22nd April, 1909.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 20,000, tons of the best quality of BOMBAY STONE BALLAST. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 20 c. ft: delivered and stacked ready for measurement at the Stone Depot Dunneedaw, or such other depot anywhere on the river bank as may be ordered.

The specifications, terms and conditions may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Stone ballast supply."

No Tender will be considered unless strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 4,000 to complete the required security.

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for the rejection of any tender.

By Order,
R. O. WALES,
Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality, Rangoon.
Rangoon 17th April, 1909.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA.

IT is hereby notified that Tenders are invited by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial for the CONSTRUCTION of the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the VCTORIA MEMORIAL.

Contractors desirous of tendering, should apply for the particulars and conditions of tender at once. They are also requested to send in with their application testimonials of previous large works or a list of any important architectural works or buildings carried out by them.

Apply by letter only to—

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THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
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ITS POSSIBILITIES.
THE NATION STIRRED,
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HOW THEY WILL DEFEND GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST FOREIGN ATTACK?
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
ON THE MAIDAN.
STIRRING FILM
DEPICTING SCENES
IN DEFENCE OF
OLD ENGLAND'S BULWARKS.
DON'T MISS THIS
AT THE EXCELSIOR
THE PIONEERS
OF THE
WORLD'S
GREATEST FILMS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

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Will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort,

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Besides several items by the Glee Club, the following ladies and gentlemen will contribute to the Programme:—

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Full particulars will be published immediately.
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If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
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—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay. All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. Is contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists'. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 19, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply to Messrs. Gerard, Ogle...

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 16. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A BUTLER, for the Station Mess, Aurangabad. Applicants forward testimonials and state wages. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY, Aurangabad.

WANTED.—By a EUROPEAN BOARD in or near the Fort. Apply "J.I." care of this Paper

WANTED.—From June Fifteenth to end of September FURNISHED FLAT in Fort. Rent must be moderate with Electric Light Preferred. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Matheran.

WANTED.—A B A., with Sanskrit for his Second Language, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER, in the High School, at Murud, on a monthly salary of Rs. 45. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN OF JANJIRA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following.

The property of a Hindoo gentleman consisting of drawing room sofas, easy and small chairs, cupboards almirahs, chest of drawers copper utensils, iron safes, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, and semi-grand pianos.

AT 3 P. M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
One 4 Cylinder 12 H. P. second hand motor car magneto ignition, 4 seated tannou body fitted with canopy top with side curtains and front folding glass complete with 2 side oil lamps, 2 gas head lamps, pump and tools.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 ,, ,, Shigram
1 ,, ,, Vis-a-Vis

SALE OF RICH CLOISONNE WARE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of John Connor and another trade as Connor Gerrard and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Bank street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th April at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) a collection of rish cloisonne ware consisting of circular table tops, card, ash, and butter trays, lamp shades, panels, fire screens, window blinds, screen panels etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots and is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, Sheds, etc., of the Fancy Fete, lately held at the Oval.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th April, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Secretariat, Fort, the following, belonging to the Fancy Fete, consisting of large number of benches, teapoys, tables, iron cots, marble topped dressing tables, wash hand and writing tables, cupboards, flags, etc.

Also sheds such as central hall and semi-circular sweep of 40 stands, offices, bandstand, main entrance, fire brigade station, ladies stalls, Nos. 1 and 2 (whole shed), ladies tea room and Jest's fans stalls (whole shed).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th April at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Old Court" Pawai Road off Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat substantial made French polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room office and bedroom, furniture such as glassware and crockery ware, first rate all English model cottage piano by C. Beckstein Berlin, rich in tone, windproof lamps, first rate pictures, 2 Joss fans, a large collection of choice garden plants etc. the property of Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E. Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy Warden Road, next to the Temple, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture by Wakefield, Roberts, Mackenzie and others, such as set of dining table, and chairs, mirrored large sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, cabinets, chiffonier, bed-steads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, first rate full sized slate Billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, etc., sweet-toned square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English large size stove, soda machine, standing table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, rich glassware and crockeryware, boat plated ware, Garden plants, garden roller, water tank, grass cutting machine, etc., the property of G. F Herbury, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 handsome Simpson's Park Victoria in good order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH APRIL, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Ginning factory at Mandavor in the Junagad State.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Palloji Jamsetji Pantakia, the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1903, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

All that the Factory and Gin House standing on the land situate at Mandavor in the Junagad State and granted to the mortgagor by the Darbarwalla Harsar Kala by a deed, dated the 31st May, 1897, with the plant and machinery, viz. 10 Platts and 5 bearing Gins, one 14 H.P. Portable Loco, Engine and the boiler with Engine on same and several offices, godowns out-house, &c., &c., and all stores, wood, oils, &c., now on the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Farduji P. Pavri, attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 14 Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Roosevelt House," opposite the Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood, plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiters, handsome drawingroom cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, made to order Almyras, Zoonda cupboard, large screen, sewing machine, open carved drawingroom suit, carved writing table, rich ornaments, typewriter, bicycles, ice box, etc., etc., the property of G. D. Padamji, Esqr., proceeding to England and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One very roomy and comfortable Vis-a-Vis lately done up and in thorough good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

By order of Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Coy. and on account and risk of the following owners.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), the following parcels of valuable white pearls:—

On account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Narandas—
Parcel No. 135—One white Soojni, About 11½ carrats and 97 chows.
Parcel No. 74.—One bunch white pearls in 19 strings, 185 pearls about 96½ carrats and 58 chows.
On account and risk of Mr. Namchand Navalchand.—
Parcel No. 33—One bunch white pearls in 15 strings, 97 pearls about 150 carrats and 187 chows.
Parcel No. 42.—One white drilled pearl about 14½ carrats and 137 chews.
On account and risk of Mr. Hemchand and Gokulchand—
Parcel No. 33—One bunch white pearls in 12 strings, 296 pearls about 268 carrats and 186 chows.
Parcel No 34.—One bunch white pearls in 6 strings, 30 pearls about 72 9-16 carrats and 127 chows.
On account and risk of Mrs. Hemraj Madoormal—
Parcel No. 3—One bunch white "Jeewan" pearls in 17 strings, 97 pearls 125 15-16 carrats and 142 chows.
On account and risk of Mr. Vadilal Choonilal—
Parcel No. 6.—One bunch white pearls in 11 strings, 43 pearls about 83 carrats and 122 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of High Class Japanese Works of Art and Curios.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their auction rooms, No. 28 Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 50 cases Japanese works of art and curios just imported ex ss. "Kageshima Maru" consisting of valuable painted and decorated vases, flower pots, jardinieres, rich porcelain tea sets, old cosily satsuma vases and tea sets of antique designs, enamelled and cloisonne vases and bowls, old and modern bronze figures, Old and new satsuma vases, jardineers with stands, copper enamelled vases, pots, screen, purdas, silk table covers, dresses, bed covers etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH APRIL, 1909.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER STOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with verandah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large gardens and compound open to sea shore. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 17, Bank Street, Fort.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going FURNISHED RESIDENCE, Hill, Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, etc., with compound back and front. Five two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Kalsole" of any nature and standard warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocolina." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Cure is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 the following:—

By order of Messrs. N. S. Bengaiee & Co. account and at the risk of:—
Kapurchand and Ramchand
N. S.—125.—B. C. 30. 1 case 178 Pes white
On account and at the risk of Drahamsy Pu
149.—77—1 case 300 Pes white loans.
On account and at the risk of Ramchand Valabhoy.—
570.—515 16.—2 cases white Jaconets.
On account and at the risk of Punjilam Mathuradass.—
350.—83—90—2. cases white Scarfs.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Vindavandass Govindji.—
F. F. 7994 & C. 1679—81 and 1674—76—6 bales native and shafle.—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. V. O. Bomji Mulla and Co. and Haji Ali Mahamed Cassum Ali
case shaving brushes.
On account of the concerned.
10 cases Reanue (plats).
10 cases Reanue (quarts).
10 cases Rommerd, (Qts and Pts).
5 Champagne do.
A consignment of sample case of superior French liquers:—Grand and Mariner Cord Rouge; Fiacons de Poche; Anisett Manopole; Cherry Braud; Menthe Manople, etc.
10 cases Chablis and Reanue.
On account of the concerned:—
100 dozen tin tea spoons.
100 pairs brass bangles gilt with gold.
50 pieces electric lamps and shades.
1 second-hand Santon bicycle.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 26TH APRIL, 1909.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 6

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0 do.
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Fifth and up wards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized with financial assistance of Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 23, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 24, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85	un	chgd
do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 7/8		3/8
3½ do. Govt Securities	83 1/8	3/8	
*Bar Silver in London	24	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24	1/8	
do. in New York	52 3/4	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	Since	1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by covering purchases.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	60,000
Gold to Bombay	£	40,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Mid-Americans	5·49—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·33	5·33	5·39	5·42	5·38

unchanged.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·35	5·33	5·31	5·30
unchgd.	+01	+01	+01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do to Continent	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·45 –20

Futures—Month of May 10·20—12 } Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to longs unloading.

Do. do. July 10·19—14 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16—1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 10·18—12
Do. do. July ... 10·35—14
Cotton Stock in London ... 8,040 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 146,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain 64,000
Do. do. to France and Continent 47,000
Do. do. to Japan 6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 596,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 494,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 15/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—Sellers—April-May . d. 5
Fair Red Cocoonadas—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 15/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 15/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 1/2 June-July —London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-4 April-May—Sellers —Quiet.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-4—May-June—Sellers —Quiet.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—43 April-May—Sellers —Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—43 1-4 April-May—Sellers—Easier

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 3-4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 3-4—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-8—1-8.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4 3-4d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [24TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 7,500	Marseilles	Hongkong Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,506	Marseilles	B Gastoorchand & Co
Rupees	6		
1 Bundle Rupees	1,500	Abass	G Ailmull
1 Bundle Sovs	225	Bahrein	Sundry Importers
Rupees	10,075		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 22nd April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	12	15,667
B.B. & C.I. Railway	28	34,066

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market has been unchanged to-day and being mail day there has not been much new business offering. Wire is offered by some banks at 1s. 3 31-32d. but buyers are scarce, and on the other hand there are few credits offered at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	122
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	175

Government Paper :—
Business in this market has been fairly brisk to-day the quotations opening at 94 1/4 and business was done up to 94 1/2. The price subsequently declined slightly but at the close the tone is again steadier and there are now buyers at 94 7-16. Calcutta market is also buoyant and their quotations have improved to 94 3/8 ready and 94 1/2 for delivery in a month. In both markets the Exchange Banks are reported to be the buyers on London account.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-7
1st Settlement	"	94-7

Bullion :—
On Friday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8 to 24 pence for ready and forward delivery; and New York was 1-8 up at 52 1-4. Locally the market has been steady and business is reported at 61 1-16 ex duty for cash. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to absence of enquiry and to the continued easier tone of the Home markets, our market has been dull and depressed and prices had given way, particularly for Bengals. There is very little business passing but at the close rates are quiet but steady as under.
Ready cotton has shared in the depression and prices are declining, sellers being more anxious to move stocks as rates fall. At Colaba only a small business was done, sales being about 2,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	258	May.
Good M. G. Broach	248	March 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	242	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	238	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	233	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	233	"
Fine M. G. Mattia	228	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	223	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	228	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	227	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	189½	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	233	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	247	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.	
Estimated Sales	5,000	Bales.
Total Imports	11,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·35	5·34	5·37	5·40
unchgd	—02	—02	—02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·37	5·33	5·31	5·29	5·28
—01	—02	—02	—02	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a smal business doing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 11	0 B. T.
April-May	"	8 3	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
There is little doing in this market and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 14	6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	"	7 9	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	"	7 7	0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	"	7 9	6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hinguughat	"	54	0 0
Black Kutni	"	39	0 0

Tone—Quiet little doing.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	8 0
Apl.-May	"	6	2 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 10 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
The market is easier and we quote as under :—

White Delhi, Apl-May	Rs.	6 1	6 R.T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May	"	6 4	6 "
Soft Red Ready	"	42 8	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,485
India	75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2

Mills :—

Century	267 X. D.
Crescents	103 3-4
David	441 1-4
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	3,222 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	432 1-2
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.	
Preference	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	34
Colaba Land and Mill	1,07

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,168	bales.
Wheat	45,918	cwts.
Linseed	2,320	"
Rapeseed	11,354	"
Gingelly	333	"
Poppyseed	5,095	"
Groundnuts	370	"
Castorseed	5,415	"
Rice	2,493	"
Myrabolams	1,945	"
Cottonseed	13,403	"
Mowraseed	230	"
Grain	3,369	"
Jowar	1,554	"
Maize	852	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 15/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/4	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 1/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	24	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24	un	chgd
Do. in New York	52 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st inst
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	1 5/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 13-16d.
Bills on Calcutta...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9 1-8d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Sales of East Indian	350 "
Imports	11,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·45—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Browa	8 5-16 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·33	5·33	5·33	5·39	5·36
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·33	5·30	5·29	5·28
—02	—03	—02	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	20,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. to Continent	5,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·70+25	

Futures—Month of May 10·39+19 } Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. July 10·32+13 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 10·29+11
Do. do. July 10·47+12
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
COTTON STOCK in London

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,050,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	218,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	12,310,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	53,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	4,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	52,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	25,000 "
"	Stock	1,238,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales		1,200 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil
"	Sold for Exportation	100 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,100 "
"	Actual Exports	600 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	12,000 "
About	American	110,000 "
"	Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 41 1-2 June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42 1-2 April-May—42 3-4 —May-June—Sellers—Easier.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—42 3-4 April-May—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—43—April-May—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-2 April-May—Havre—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1-2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—42 1-2—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/8 unchgd.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 5s. 5d.—Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th April, 1909 as compared with the statement of 8th April 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 8. Rs.	a.	p.	April 20. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,35,00,000	0	0	1,35,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,33,27,329	9	3	1,37,67,080	6	8
Other Deposits, &c	15,91,33,315	7	6	16,31,17,958	1	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,64,866	5	1	5,40,222	8	6
Sundries	29,67,645	15	3	22,18,531	15	3
Rs ..	21,66,94,157	5	3	21,61,43,787	15	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities of the authorized Investments	2,81,62,376	0	0	2,62,32,140	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,20,233	0	0	38,62,743	0	0
Accounts of Secretary of State on account of Government	4,90,41,308	10	5	4,93,37,471	11	3
do.	5,01,16,518	0	5	4,93,34,263	2	2
	2,46,76,486	5	11	2,69,14,600	1	10
		12	10	32,32,991	15	1
		0		2,902	12	0
		3		19,75,730	11	4
		9		19,872	14	11
		5		1,12,957	5	11
		14	0	16,15,27,387	10	6
		7	3	5,46,16,500	5	2
		57	5	3	21,61,43,787	15	8

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 5,18,811	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	40,17,938	do
Other Deposits	39,84,138	Increase.
Post Bills	1,24,644	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	19,88,226	Decrease.
Loans	3,46,168	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	8,32,255	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	22,38,114	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	5,74,830	do
Cash at Branches	18,46,958	Decrease.

Percentage 30·40.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	...	1,140
Bangalore Bank	*Sellers*	120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	*Sellers*	110
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July		103
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.		1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909		1,000
Carnatic		525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller*	150
Do. do B. Shares (75 paid)		100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Sellers*	500
Coral	*Buyer*	150
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M.		2,300
Do. Do.		700
Madura	*Sellers*	125
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.		500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press	*Seller*	130
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments		13
Burmah Oil Coy.		£5 7s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers*	900
Ditto ditto (1909)		1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. "		*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)		2s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers*	89
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce		17s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)		110
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills	*Nom*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Nom Par.*	
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	93
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)		*nom* 21
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs		£79
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures		£78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller*	101
Mysore Chromium		*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	*Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Dotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society		114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)		65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£100
Rangoon Oil		85
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£	100
Smith, W. H. & Co. (Ord.)		140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		108
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	*Buyers*	55
South Indian Railway Debentures		£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)		£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)		40
Shell Transport and Trading Company		5½
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£10 12s. 6d.
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan		93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*No Sellers*	
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)		15
Vizianagram Mining		26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid)	11s. 3d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	3s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid)	10s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	8s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid)	*Sellers* 2d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (13s. paid)	11d.
Glenrock (Reconstruction)	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)	6d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	18s 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	42s. 6d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	44d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	£5 5s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	9d.
Nanjungud (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)	26s. 6d.
North Anantapur (fully paid)	11s.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)	19s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid)	2s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs 44

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scinda s—50 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 21 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 300 cwts wheat, Dayal Tejpal; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 18 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 80 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales wool, Ebji Shevji.

FOR LONDON.

Jerseymoor s—5 bales woollen rugs, W and A. Graham and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 38 cwts dillseed, N Morarji.

FOR HULL.

Glenelg s—4,000 cwts cottonseed C Morarjee; 448,000 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co; 10,000 cwts castorseed, T Momraz.

Othello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed C Morarjee; 300 cwts tourmeric Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 6,281 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR NEW YORK

Othello s—450 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Torrington s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—372 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 755 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co; 1,905 cwts mustardseed, A. Blascheck and Co: 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—80 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—40 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt. of the Thistle s—100 tons oildrop, H. Tajbhoy

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Guddam and Co; 69 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—620 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—23 chests opium Sassoon J. David and Co.

Socotra s—200 bales twist, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—113 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co.

E. F. Fardinand s—5 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisha.

Socotra s—1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Socotra s—100 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Socotra s— 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery, whether arising from teething or other causes. 2lbs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIDDULPH—April 17, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major Harold M. Biddulph, the Rifle Brigade, of a son.

BARSTOW—April 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain J. B. Barstow, Royal Engineers, of a son.

LEWIS—April 9, at Shesgaon, the wife of H. J. Lewis, P. W. I., of twin daughters.

MOORE—April 16, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major C. H. S. Moore, S. and T. Corps, of a son.

NIXON—March 29, at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain E. M. Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse, of a daughter.

SHILLING—April 20, at Bangalore, the wife of A. H. Shilling, Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs, of a son.

WILSON—April 17, at Simla, the wife of David H. Wilson, Kalka-Simla State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAVE—FOSTER—April 17, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. D. Arnold Cheaney, Percy Cave, second son of James Cave of Doncaster, Eng., to Olive Lilian, only daughter of the late Richard Foster, N. W. P. and Oudh Police.

MEARES—SAUBOLLE—April 17, at Purulia, Manbhoom, by the Rev. Father Vaghenbeck, S. J., of Kharagpore, George Charles King Meares, eldest son of the late George Meares, D. S. of Police, Bengal, to Louise (Loo) elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Saubolle of Purulia.

TIETKENS—WEBB—April 15, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Darjeeling, by the Revd. Father Peal, A. J. H. Tietkens, of Tukdah T. E., Darjeeling, to Helen Blanche, 4th daughter of A. B. S. Webb, late Lloyd's Bank, Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

BARBOZA—April, 18 at Calicut, of high fever, M. A. Barboza, of the Government Telegraphs, son of T. W. Barboza, Retired Superintendent of Customs, Calicut, aged 33 years.

WALTER—April 19, at Palamcottah, James Edwin Dickson, Reserve Inspector, Madras Police, aged 42 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—
ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.
MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
DEAR SIRS,
I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.
Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 3·11m., 4·29a. Low water, 9·6m., 11·1a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Presidency H. C. vs. G. I. P. Railway (Traffic) at Gymkhana Ground; Grant Medical vs. Pioneers B. at Marine Lines. Both matches at 5-30.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Concert at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse House, 9-15 p.m.

Maxim: "Study to show thyself approved, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 27.—Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 4 6m., 5·46a. Low water, 10·2m.

Wednesday, April 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. The Fazulbhoy Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. The Crescent Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3-10 p.m. Election of a Municipal Councillor by Justices, Municipal Office. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 5-33m., 7·13a. Low water, 0·41m., 11·31a.

Thursday, April 29.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bombay Telephone Company, Telephone Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 7-22m., 8·21a. Low water, 1·51m., 1·2a.

Friday, April 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 8·42m., 9·3a. Low water, 2·38m., 2·8a.

Saturday, May 1.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9·27m., 9·35a. Low water, 3·11m., 2·57a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharana of Chota-Oodepore has arrived in Bombay and put up at the Great Western Hotel.

EXPLOSION ON BOARDSHIP.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest on the body of Apaba Ragu, the labourer who was burnt by an explosion of gas in a coal bunker in the steamer "Abonkir" on the 21st instant. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

J. N. WADIA MAHIK DISPENSARY.—The following number of patients were treated during the last month. Male, 834; female, 606, children of both sexs, 610; total 2,050. The total average attendance being 66·1, and the ch

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G. Park, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Torrington, 3,619 tons, Captain G. Thorburn, will sail to-day for Leith, and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Jerseymoor, 2,467 tons, Captain A. W. Stonehouse, sailed yesterday for London and Manchester with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 1,800 tons, Captain G. J. Jourdan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Gulf ports, &c., with a general cargo, 11 cases opium, 3 horses, and 6 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, will sail to-day for Busreh via Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. J. C. Carleale and 95 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Capts. Forsyth and Higgon, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mrs. A. L. O'Bryen, Mrs. Heath, Lieuts. Ward, Clarke, Begnell, and Roliston, Capt Davis, Mr. C. D. Birch, Rev. F. Shaw, Mrs. Dadina, Messrs. J. Nicholson, Biggs, W. L. C. Trench, F. Kettle, Sprichley, R. R. Bagtain and Har, Mr. and Miss. Curie, 3 Miss Nazareths, Sergt. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hassan and 163 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. F. Springett, Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. F. J. Remington, Mr. J. R. Bulloch, Mr. F. Barton, Mr. J. Maclean and 10 deck.

The steamer Imaum, 2,703 tons, Captain G. Wigdahl, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathclyde, 2,342 tons, Captain G. S. Crerar, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Morea, 5,960 tons, Captain W. L. Broun, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Portuguese Gunboat Rio Sado, Captain J. D. C. de Souza, sailed on Saturday for Panjim.

The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,931 tons, Captain R. Gronau, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, etc. with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. H. Mood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, etc. with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The steamer Zinnia 2,389 tons, Captain J R Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Bin Urakie, 2,534 tons, Captain D. A. Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kt. Templar 4,601 tons, Captain A. H. Ballie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain B. Bednars, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Kobe, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,398 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Pasha 3,839 tons, Captain N. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast-ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Barbarigo 2,821 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird.....R Navy
Rio Sado Capt DeSouza .....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 24.

Abouker.....2345 Young.....E Tajbhoy
Ettrickdale.....2460 Stepten .....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrison.....The Captain
Hoseinee .....1800 Jourdan .....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon.....B & P S N Co
Imaum .....27C3 Wigdahl .....
Juba.....134 Wilson.....E A Protectorate
Lhasa.....941 McDiarmed .....Karachi.....M M & Co
Landaura....2157 Abbott .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Naderi .....1168 Graham .....Persian Gulf...B & P S N Co
Pianelneptune.....2321 Plice .....F Muir & Co
Royal Sceptre .....2434 Taylor .....The Bombay Co
Red Cross...1832 Greenburn.....The Captain
Shah Jehan .....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathnes.....2818 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ...2783 MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co
Seirstad .....617 Tawnager.....F F Campbell & Co
Springburn.....3173 Crosthwente .....
Trocas.....2657 Mills.....W & A Graham & Co
Wellington .....3676 Evans .....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	28-4	F Muir & Co
C & R	Clan MacMillan	2804	Cowie	5-5 N	F F	Muir & Co
D & E	Clan Mackintosh	3043	Luxmon	.....	Chittagong 4-5	F Muir & Co
K	Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Zanzibar	29-4	A Strachan
M	Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	12-5	P & O S N Co
N	Glendig	2569	Hart	Rotterdam	30-4	W & A G & Co
P	Torrington	3619	Thurburn	Leith & Ant	26-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia 3253 Kelso Liverpool ...28-4 W & A G & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 30-4K N & Co
4 Clan Graham...3288 Elliott ..Havre N F F M & Co
5 Netherlee.....2746 Rankine ...Hamburg .....30-4 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Koerber....3157 Foresty....Trieste.1-5 ...A L S N Co
9 Oceana.....3507 Hide.....S'ghai...28-4...P & O Co
10 & 11 Caledonia....3529 Daniel...London 3-5P & O Co
12 Socotra 3896 Andrews ...Kobe.....30-4 P & O S N Co
15 Majidi...1857 Primrose Jeddah 26-4 Bo & P S N Co

M W D D

E Ferdinand ...3843 Nitsche...Kobe 27-4...A L S N Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Cutbush...Karachi .....26-4M M & Co

Offside N

Bakhtiani...1873 Geddie...R S Ports ...N F B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Landaura s.....	Abbott	Calcutta, Mar 20
24	Imaum s.....	Wigdahl	Newport, Mar 11
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Apr 22
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Busreh, Apr 3
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Apr 13
25	Pasha s	White	Calcutta, Mar 23
	Barbarigo s	Giacopello ...	Venice, Mar 23
	Reichenfels s	Grenon	Hamburg, Mar 20
	Trafford Hall s ...	Hood	Glasgow, Mar 26
	Zinnia s	Clark	Calcutta, Apr 15
	Bin Urakie s	Hunter.....	Calcutta, Apr 13
	Kt. Templar s....	Bellass.....	Cardiff, Mar 10
	Vorwaerts s.....	Bednars	Kobe, Mar 14
	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Castlegarth s.....	Lord	Boncan
	Strathclyde s.....	Crerar	Calcutta
	Morea s	Broun	London
	Rio Sado s	De Souza.....	Panjim
25	Jerseymoor s	Stonehouse ...	London, &c
	Mawab s	Park.....	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—
Steamer Torrington, Thorburn, for Antwerp, &c.
" Africa, Bishop, for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	From
18	Shah Nawaz	Rangoon
19	Pallana	Negapatam
20	Teesta	Rangoon
21	Tara	Straits

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1909.

FRANCHISE REFORM.

The English papers received by the mail contain an account of a new domestic measure of franchise reform, which has been introduced in Parliament at the very moment when the question of England's Naval supremacy is the one absorbing topic of interest both within and outside the House and which, apart from its very doubtful merits, is on this account unlikely to arouse much feeling in public or private circles. The position taken up by the mover of the Bill was briefly this, that for twenty-five years there has been no attempt to deal exhaustively with the subject of the franchise in England, that circumstances have arisen which imperatively demand the reconsideration of the whole question, and that it is impossible to deal with the reform of the franchise without simultaneously dealing with the vexed question of female suffrage. The Bill itself provides for no abolition of any existing franchise, but proposes to create a residential franchise, in order to obviate certain difficulties now existent in connection with the occupation vote of men, provides for a restriction of plural voting, and lastly contemplates the removal of the sex disqualification. The last-named provision is based upon the fact that owing to economic conditions there are at present in England millions of women who depend solely upon themselves and their wages for keeping themselves and their families alive, and also upon the fallacious inference that legislation of this character must work well in England because it has worked well in the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. The supporters of the Bill also drew attention to the fact that Parliament had never spontaneously taken up women's questions, that on the contrary it had deprived women of privileges formerly enjoyed, and that all reforms which had been carried for the benefit of women and children had been initiated by the pressure of the agitation of women outside the House. In brief the supporters of the Bill endeavoured with the minimum of success to make it appear that they were merely proposing a few trivial changes in the franchise, such as are reasonably demanded by the alteration of conditions during the last quarter of a century or more.

It needed no great effort on the part of the Opposition to disclose the magnitude of the changes actually contemplated by the Bill and to expose the fallacies of the arguments used by its supporters. Obviously it provides in the first instance for a gigantic and wholly unwarranted extension of the present Parliamentary franchise, while in the second place it abolishes plural voting; and thirdly it seeks to accomplish the enfranchisement of women which is opposed tooth and nail by the majority of the English public. As regards the first point it is calculated that the passing of the Bill will connote an addition of about fifteen million voters to the number of those already on the register, of whom about three million would be Irish voters; and the size of the electorates in the constituencies will be doubled and in some cases trebled, as for example in Liverpool where manhood suffrage alone would increase the electorate by a hundred per cent. It is stated with probable accuracy that even at present the franchise is exercised by very many persons who are really incapable of using their right in this respect intelligently, and if this be true one is bound to entertain grave doubts as to the advisability of universal manhood suffrage. As regards the third provision of the Bill, it is manifest that it contemplates the transference of political power from one sex to the other, and the destruction of the whole theory upon which the present electoral system of England is based. Apart from the fact that both the societies in favour of female suffarage and the anti-female suffrage societies have expressed their objections to this particular Bill in no uncertain voice, it is unquestionable that, in spite of the activities of the militant suffragettes, the question of woman suffrage has not yet attained the dimensions of a live issue. At certain recent bye-elections the militant suffragists have claimed to play a great part in the defeat of the Liberal candidates, but in point of fact their influence has counted for very little—while on the other hand the latent opposition to woman suffrage has risen into very distinct corporate life and has emphasised its existence by the presentation to Parliament of at least two forcible and numerously signed petitions. The signatories included women drawn from every rank of life, from peeresses, owners of property and school-mistresses to coastguards' wives, mill operatives and caretakers, all of whom are fully convinced that the Government of England by their own sex is in the last degree undesirable. In spite of these facts, a member of the Liberal party has the temerity to ask the House of Commons to give a vote to every man and woman over the age of 21 and thereby swell the electoral roll from seven to twenty millions and leave the male voters in a minority of fifteen hundred thousand. As one member aptly put it, the Bill is "not merely a leap in the dark, but a plunge into the flooded waters of ignorance, inexperience, sentiment and emotion."

It is difficult to understand the action of the Liberal party in bringing forward a party Bill of this trivial description at the very moment when the deficiency of England's naval defences has been officially declared and the whole country is plunged in the most profound anxiety and distrust of the Liberal Government's naval policy. The *Times* satirically remarks that the Bill is "of the character which we may only hope is rendered possible by the sense that there exists an Upper House charged with the duty of rejecting all such freaks of legislation as might ultimately reach its portals." The threat concealed in this statement is doubtless justified by the fact that the Bill has actually passed the second reading, and that the radical and undesirable changes which it contemplates are thus on their way to become part of the law of the country. We cannot for a moment believe, however, that the apparent success hitherto attained by the Bill will be suffered to continue, at any rate so far as the clauses dealing with female suffrage are concerned. The opposition to the Bill on the part of the women themselves has been most strikingly displayed: the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies and the Women's Liberal Federation have one and all actively repudiated it; and even the supporters of the Bill in the House of Commons have been led into a damaging series of arguments and admissions which must go far to shake public confidence in the wisdom of the measure. The majority of sane male and female citizens must be convinced of the undesirability of admitting the whole adult female population to the suffrage, for the very good reason that such a course freshadows the possibility of the formation of an exclusively feminine party, capable by reason of its great numerical superiority of always outvoting the men, as well as the swamping of the electorate by a majority of irresponsible voters.

EARTHQUAKE IN LISBON.

A severe earthquake has just occurred at Lisbon where a panic has been caused, and no wonder, as the city still remembers with horror the terrible earthquake of 1755. Lisbon, like Messina, has always suffered from catastrophes of the kind for centuries; but that of 1755 has become historic, so dreadful were its effects. The catastrophe that has now evertaken that fair city is not anything like the calamity of a hundred a fifty-four years ago. But the inhabitants have good reason for a panic, for the very name of earthquake has horrors for them, and though such a long time has elapsed, the city possesses buildings still which speak forcibly of that great earthquake which occurred on the 1st of November 1755. In a few minutes the city was a heap of ruins more than thirty thousand people having lost their lives, besides the loss in valuable furniture and cash which was calculated at the enormous sum of ninety millions sterling. The famous Pombal was then Minister and with his great energy he applied himself to the task of rebuilding the city. The handsomest part of Lisbon as it is at present owes its existence to Pombal. But in spite of his gigantic attempts at restoration, General Dumouriez visiting the city more than twenty years later could say with truth: "Lisbon is an appalling conglomeration of overturned palaces, burned churches, of rubbish such as one sees when a fortification has been blown up. In many places one walks over the sites of houses in streets formed by the rubbish thrown up on either side to allow of roadways being made. Here and there one sees reared up isolated houses, and ruins as grotesque, as grimly beautiful, as the remains of Greek and Roman buildings." Voltaire described that earthquake in his incomparable tale of "Candide" written four years after the disaster, and it also formed the subject of his verse a little earlier. But we possess an eye-witness's graphic account of the horrors, which is quoted by the historian Denis;—"On the 1st of November with a quiet atmosphere and a very clear sky the earth shook but so slightly that everyone fancied the vibration was due to some rapidly moving vehicle. This first trembling lasted two minutes; after two minutes more there was a repetition of the trembling, but so violent a one that the greater number of the houses began to crack and to fall down: this second trembling continued for upwards ten minutes. By that time the dust was so great as to obscure the sun. Then came a shock so awful that the houses which were still standing fell with a deafening crash. It seemed as if the earth were returning to chaos. The tears and cries of the living, the sighs and groans of the dying, the shuddering of the earth, the total darkness, all added to the horror of the scene. But at last after twenty minutes, all became quiet. One thought then filled every mind—flight and a refuge in the country. But our cup of misery was not yet full. Scarcely had we begun to breathe again when fire broke out in different parts of the town. The wind, which was very boisterous, fanned the flames and left no room for hope. Possibly something might have been done to check the fire, had not the town been threatened with wide submergence by the sea. At all events the terrified inhabitants easily persuaded themselves that this danger was in store for them, seeing waves breaking furiously over places far removed from the shore." The shocks of earthquake continued at intervals for more than a week. Nor was the calamity confined to Lisbon: almost the whole of Portugal felt these violent shocks. All the nations of Europe hastened to the relief of suffering in Portugal, and it is gratifying to read that England did more than any other country.

THE NOISELESS GUN.

The New York Police are somewhat agitated over an unexpected development of a new invention which threatens to outweigh entirely the purpose for which the invention was intended. We refer to the silencing attachment for guns which was recently invented and which has now passed through all experimental stages and become a practical adjunct to arms of precision. As an aid to warfare the value of the invention cannot be overestimated, for it is one of the greatest difficulties of some commanders so to arrange their guns that they shall not be seen. No matter how great the care taken be, however, the position is usually indicated first by the noise of the guns and secondly by the smoke. The silencer does away with both and thereby makes the machine-gun so formidable a weapon that it must necessarily prove one more step in the direction which shall ultimately render war impossible. But this invention which was intended for good has found its way into the hands of criminals, with the most dangerous results. This has been recognised by the Chief of Police in Pitteburg who has taken steps to prevent the carrying of noiseless guns and has announced his intention to prosecute, with the utmost severity that the law allows, all persons who are found in possession of the silencing attachment. It is well known that fear of detection is one of the greatest preventatives of crime and for this reason the knife has always been more favoured than the revolver. The burglar only uses a revolver as the last resource, knowing that the noise caused is generally his undoing. But with a silent revolver he runs even less risk than with the knife, as he can attack his victim from a distance. In the streets it is as bad, for at night a murder might be committed in one street while a policeman fifty yards off would know nothing of it, hearing no sound. How dangerous the weapon would be in the hands of anarchists it is also as well to contemplate. The bomb is a clumsy weapon which only occasionally does its work properly, and because of the possibilities of the silent gun it will be well to see to it that such legislation be enacted as to prevent the possession of the instrument by private persons. With the Arms Act in India this should be a very simple matter, for importation can be absolutely prohibited.

THE HAPPY HUNTER.

Mr. Roosevelt did not start on his great shoot without many genial good wishes from prince and peasant. The German Emperor, it need hardly be said, did not lose the opportunity of sending good wishes to the ex-President and Mr. Roosevelt replied by telegram conveying his thanks for the gracious message and his hopes of being able at the end of his year's sport to tell the Emperor William in person all about it. King Victor Emanuel greeted the great American on his visit to Messina, invited him on board the "Re Umberto" and was most appreciative of the help that had come to Messina from the United States. Mr. F. C. Selous was at Naples as a passenger in the same ship that takes Mr. Roosevelt on his way to Africa. The two hunters are to shoot in Nairobi together. The experience of Mr. F. C. Selous in big game hunting in that district should be of great assistance to Theodore Roosevelt and spell disaster for the great wild animals he means to bag. It is not every day the ex-ruler of great millions of people is able to indulge himself in a free shoot, and Mr. Roosevelt is exploiting the occasion for all it is worth.

A further instalment of the log of the "Muriel"—from Patras to Malta—will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

The Amir is believed to have reached Kabul a few days ago.

The Viceregal party will reach Kalka on the 1st May and motor up to Simla.

The roport of the Committee on the Table of Precedence is now being considered by the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Reports received from Bushire show that everything remains quiet there, and that no further trouble from the tribesmen, who temporarily terrorised the town, is expected.

Mr. A. R. Home, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, died of cholera on Thursday evening last, at Trichinopoly. The ... two children ...

The Field ... re-armed wit... of batteries h... ages, etc., act... speaks well fo...

Sir Walt... Chairman of ... ed on six mo... Mr. F. L. S... appointed by ... during his at...

In a special ... man" says: "As a protection ... thieves and other marauders, a valuable apparatus has been designed by three officers of the Royal Artillery, at Ichapore."

Mr. A.Y.C. Campbell, Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Lawley, will avail himself of short leave in June, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon will act for him, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, from Trichinopoly, acting for Mr. Vernon as Secretary to the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue on the Board of Revenue.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN FRANCE.

Communistic Threatenings.

THE OUTLOOK IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 10.

The revolutionary movement in France is growing apace, so rapidly in fact that the coolest and most impartial observers of events in this country are oppressed by forebodings of the gravest results unless the Government can pluck up courage to stem the rising tide of anarchical demonstrations. In this respect, however, one very serious question arises. Can M. Clemenceau depend upon the army should lawlessness reach such a point that it may be necessary to shoot? The Cabinet, comprising as it does two avowedly Socialist partisans, while the other Ministers are scarcely less advanced in their opinions, have hitherto yielded to most of the demands made by the Labour Confederation and the Trades Unions, and it is well known that the emissaries of M. Juares, M. Herve and other Social revolutionists have long carried on an active clandestine propaganda among the troops of all arms and also among the men of the Navy. It is impossible to predict with certainty how the soldiers will behave should they be ordered to fire upon the mob. M. Herve, the anti-militarist, at a great meeting held at the Hippodrome this week (of which I speak further on) said "the dance is only beginning. We are not afraid of the Government's reprisals to the *Bloc* (coalition of Republican parties forming the Government majority in the Chamber) of the well fed. We can now oppose the *bloc* of the starving and the oppressed and we are sure of final triumph. The day will come when the army will also be won over to our doctrines, and then we may have a second edition, revised and corrected, of the Commune." The latest and most serious symptom in a situation of daily increasing gravity is that State functionaries and labour syndicates should now be making common cause and should have embarked upon a very formidable agitation. At the meeting of about 10,000 men held at the Hippodrome, as well as at some other meetings organised by the Social revolutionary party, the most violent sentiments were uttered and the most subversive resolutions were passed by acclamation. The notion that State employees should submit to any sort of restrictions or conditions was scouted by frenzied orators. There is no longer any talk of grievances to be remedied and even the detested name of M. Simyan appears to be forgotten. It is to be observed that the associations of French civil servants include two quite separate groups—one consisting of moderate men in favour of Parliamentary action for the redress of grievances, the other sympathising with the Labour Confederation and claiming to be allowed to combine and, when it suits them, to strike. The first group believe that the desired improvement in their lot would be effected if Parliament passed a satisfactory bill upon the status of functionaries, such as the Ministers have promised them. The second and much more numerous group have, however, no faith in Parliamentary action and under the title of "Central Committee for the defence of the syndical rights of wage-earners, the departments and the Communes," it has always worked in unison with the revolutionary unions of the Confederation of Labour although they had not formally joined that body. It was this Committee which two years ago sent an open letter to M Clemenceau, stating their demands including that of the right to strike which the Premier declined to entertain. In consequence of this illegal demonstration three of the signatories were dismissed, including an electrician named Pataud, who has now come into prominence as as an organiser and leader of the present movement against the Government. M. Pataud has issued a manifesto to the civil servants calling upon them to make common cause, in a public unmistakeable manner, with their revolutionary comrades of the Larbour organisation who were ready to defend them against the Government. Had not M. Briand one the Ministers recently declared that French Society was growing politically old and was suffering from its first attack of gout? Well, the world of toilers would be its own physician and as a preliminary remedy would shortly administer an effective remedy—the general strike. "Comrades of the State Department," concluded the Manifesto, "we will apply that drug together"! Moderate men who ventured to hint that civil servants had some duties as well as rights, that there must be some kind of discipline in the service of the State and that Parliament should be the ultimate Court of Appeal were howled down and were glad to make their escape from the meeting, while several speakers derided the idea of trusting Parliament to do anything. The Deputies were only fit to draw the increased salaries which they lately voted themselves (15,000 francs per annum). Hence they are now nicknamed the *quinze mille*. In fact another ominous symptom of the violent agitation now being carried on by the Social revolutionaries composing the Labour Confederation is the distrust and contempt openly manifested for Parliament and Parliamentarism as a system which is accused of utterly betraying the interests of the proletariat. There are reminiscences of 1848 in what is now going on and the same aspiration that then prevailed is formed in many minds at the present time ... Messiah ... some Saviour with a sabre ... chaos and heal the ... State by the restora... M. Yvetet, the revolu... of the Labour Confedera... openly advocate a general ...ate employees will be on ... necessary support the ... property of employers ... of the country or ... out of war at such ... strike or a general strike ... Yvetot. On the contrary, ...han will have none of these ... Our country is the inter... ...et me tell the Post Office ... English comrades were ...ry, to destroy (saboter) ... the ... mails. Capitalism now finds itself attacked by us on every side, and and when once we have the army on our side every single "burgeois" institution will cease to exist. It is the army which we must work upon and win over to our cause. As soon as the army understands, we shall make it cross over to the other side of the barricade. Then we shall be armed with the weapons of the bourgeoisie and revolution will be possible. We are only waiting for you officials in order to make a start." Of course I have no means of controlling M Yvetot's assertion in regard to the intentions of the British postal officials but I should be sorry to accept it as authentic. A resolution was finally adopted rejecting the proposed Bill on the "status" of civil servants, and declaring that the workmen in private employment pledge themselves to support their comrades in the service of the State in their efforts to "compel the Government and Parliament to respect the liberty of association which they have won for themselves." If the State attempts to repress the movement among its paid servants, State and private employees together may resort to every counter-measure, including the general strike. Another noteworthy incident was the reading by M. Petaud of a letter from a number of prison warders, who complained of their inadequate pay of £60 a year and of the favouritism which, as they alleged, was shown in the system of promotion. The writers of the letter sent fraternal greetings to the meeting and promised to be "in at the death."

The moderate republican papers strongly condemn the whole agitation and deplore the weakness of the Government in allowing the Labour Confederation to gather such strength and to defy the authorities so openly. Everybody who has anything to lose by the success of a Communistic outbreak in France such as is now threatened is beginning to feel anxiety at the signs of the times. This class, from the small shopkeeper to the millionaire capitalist, constitutes the "bourgeoisie" which is everywhere the subject of furious Socialist diatribes. And what these efforts to promote anarchy and establish collectivism have produced, is shown by the results of the great French Revolution of 1848, and the Commune of 1871. The fate of the third Republic founded upon the Napoleonic collapse of 1870 may now be trembling in the balance. There are however indications that the "bourgeoisie" will not submit quietly to be terrorised and despoiled by the revolutionary element. M. Ribot, ex-Prime Minister and one of the leading moderate republican statesmen, in an interview with a journalist attributed the present trouble to the corrupting favouritism which, he said, is breaking up our society and the administration like the rest. It has just been perceived that the regime of corruption which we have been denouncing for ten years cannot continue without exposing us to mortal peril. The evil regime of which M Ribot speaks dates from the time of the Waldeck Rousseau Cabinet which was formed in 1899 and in which for the first time two Socialists held portfolios. Strikes speedily multiplied all over the country and masters became still worse under the Combes Cabinet. The system of Republican government has been, as ever, one of interference with respectable interests and wholesale flattery of the masses combined with a lavish distribution of offices among political and electioneering supporters and their relatives. This has only excited much greed and disaffection and has not at all conduced to tranquillity and contentment. The "Figaro" says:—"France has Ministers who have taken to folding their arms in presence of revolution." The "Journal des Debats" concludes an almost despairing article by saying:—"Optimists must now realise the true nature of the functionaries' agitation. They regarded it as purely professional, and now their illusions must have been dispelled. The speeches preaching sabotage, anti-patriotism, and revolt, and the formation of a secret committee for the general strike, reveal preparation for a revolutionary rising audaciously carried on under the eyes of Government, which does not know how to stop it, or does not dare to do so." The "Temps" declares that "the inaction of the Government in presence of the increasing audacity of revolutionary syndicalism, and the discredit into which the Parliamentary regime threatens to fall, are exposing our country to real danger." Is Parliament doomed? Is it destined to disappear, is now a question openly discussed. One observer regards what is happening as a fresh illustration of the practical impossibility of the principle of government by the people for the people. M. Clemenceau will shortly have to give energetic unmistakeable proof that a Government does still exist in France, or he and his Cabinet, perhaps even the Legislature itself, will be ruthlessly swept away. When the blood of the French proletariat is up, *tabula rasa* and no compromise is the order of the day.

THE FRENCH INCOME TAX BILL.

The Senate has elected a Special Committee of 18 members to consider the text of the Income Tax Bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies. It is already known, however, that most, if not all the members of the committee, will insist upon important changes in this measure and that some of them are even quite hostile to it in any shape. But the most significant indication of the feeling of the Senate towards the Bill is that M. Rouvier, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Finance, has been elected President of the Committee. On taking the chair he remarked that his adverse opinion as regards a progressive income tax had not altered during the last 30 years. The Vice-President of the Committee is no less opposed to the measure in its present shape but would support a certain form of tax on incomes. Nevertheless the fact remains that France wants money very badly and the creation of fresh resources for the Treasury is becoming a very vital question. A Socialist-Republican form of government is found to be very expensive.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

The course of Turkish affairs during the last two months has not been satisfactory and the fair and hopeful prospects with which the constitutional regime was inaugurated are now ominously clouded. The enforced resignation of Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier and of some other Ministers was perhaps the first overt sign of serious divergence between the Committee of Union and Progress, the founders of the Constitution, and the Turkish politicians who without desiring a return to the reactionary and corrupt Hamidian regime chafed under the control and interference of a more or less occult and irresponsible body like the Young Turks. This political antagonism which has become very marked during the last fortnight has been still further accentuated by the assassination of Hassan Fehmi Effendi, editor of the Constantinople "Serbesti" which has for some time past vigorously criticised the Committee of Union and Progress. The murdered man, an Albanian, was formerly a prominent member of the staff of the "Meshveret" in Paris. He was assassinated on Galata Bridge at midnight last Tuesday when returning to Stamboul in company with Shakir Bey, by a man who approaching from behind fired five revolver shots point black at the pair, mortally wounding Hassan Fehmi and inflicting dangerous injuries on his companion. The murderer, who is said to have worn the uniform of an officer of infantry, escaped. Hassan Fehmi's friends ascribe the crime to the vengeance of the Committee, and party feeling is running so high as to inspire apprehension that it may degenerate into sanginary strife. About a thousand students of the Mulkich and Medical Colleges made an indignation demonstration before the Porte where Hilmi Pasha, who was compelled to appear promised that every effort would be made to arrest the murderer. The students then marched to the Chamber of Deputies and called upon the President to ensure that justice should be done.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

YOUNG TURKS' TRIUMPH.

Constantinople Garrison Surrenders.

THREE HOURS' CLOSE BATTLE.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

HORRORS AT ADANA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Marshal Chevket has telegraphed to the Sultan, repudiating all idea of deposition. The Army's mission, he says, is to maintain the Constitution inviolate. The Assembly continues to deliberate on the subject.

It is believed that Nazim Pasha's strong representations, respecting the loyalty of a section of the troops and populace, led to the abandonment of plans for deposition.

The Sultan to-day attended the Selamik in great state and was loudly cheered.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In contradiction of telegrams from Constantinople, reports from Salonika declare that the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, after consultation with Rechad Effendi, have decided to proclaim him Sultan, and that it has been arranged to attack Yildiz at midnight. There is no doubt that the advance of the Army has begun. Pickets were within three miles of Pera last evening.

Cavalry barracks outside the Stamboul walls were occupied during the absence of the Cavalryman at Selamik. A fight took place on the latter's return and two were wounded.

Advices from Jerusalem state that a meeting of all classes has telegraphed to Constantinople, refusing to acknowledge the new Ministers, and threatening to proclaim Palestine independent, if the Constitution is not restored.

Despatches from Pera, sent off at 6-35 this morning, report that heavy rifle firing, with occasional artillery discharges, has been proceeding since five o'clock this morning on the heights surrounding Yildiz. Evidently an engagement between the Salonika troops and the Yildiz garrison is in progress.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that news from the Yildiz is contradictory. Reports state that it is completely surrounded and that Chevket Pasha has given it until four o'clock to surrender, but the garrison is alleged to be unwilling to disarm.

The Sultan is understood to demand guarantees, and the invaders may be compelled to take coercive measures.

A later report from Salonika states that the Yildiz garrison surrendered without resistance, and that Chevket Pasha entered the city and was cheered everywhere.

Stragglers from the Constantinople garrison are being arrested by patrols, and a state of siege has been proclaimed. It appears that the Constantinople garrison had planned resistance, and had greatly strengthened guard-houses, but the discipline, big guns, and quick-firers of the Salonika troops were irresistible.

Some shells from the Salonikans' guns fell within the grounds of the Yildiz palace. Casualties are uncertain, but probably total over a thousand.

LATER.

The garrison of Constantinople has surrendered to a concentrated attack of Salonika troops on Matchka and Tashkisla barracks, where the resistance was stubborn and heavy casualties are reported. Eventually gunfire demolished the barracks.

In the meantime the Salonika troops patrolled the streets under excellent discipline, and order was not disturbed. The Embassies were guarded.

Mr. Frederick Moore, correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," was seriously wounded by a stray bullet.

The massacres in the vilayet of Adana have caused appalling distress. 15,000 persons are homeless and starving. Nineteen Protestant pastors have been killed. The orphans number thousands, and a relief committee has been formed under the British Vice-Consul, Major Doughty-Wylie. An appeal is being made to the public in Great Britain and America.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that Saturday evening passed very quietly. The surrendered troops were disarmed and interned in the War Office. Several looters were summarily executed. Crowds, including European ladies, thronged the streets outside of the zone of the fire, watching the fight. The invaders behaved in a most orderly fashion.

It appears that operations began on Friday night, the Constitutionalists occupying the heights round the Yildiz. They opened fire at 5 in the morning on the garrison at Stamboul and encountered little resistance until they approached Taskishla Taxim which the Loyalists obstinately held. Battle raged round Taxim for three hours and after a hand to hand fighting it was finally captured.

The number of killed at Taxim alone was one thousand.

Similar scenes occurred at Taskishla Tophaneh Mosque.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Departure for Catania.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A telegram from Malta states that their Majesties have sailed from there for Catania and Palermo whereafter they will travel to Baia to meet the King and Queen of Italy.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 16th instant left for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day and s. s. "Mooltan" for Colombo and Australia also at 3 p. m. to-day.

THE SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

Demonstration by Starving Women.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS DESPATCHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that General Znarsky is in command of the troops marching on Tabriz.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Shah's orders with regard to the armistice were duly sent, but they were delayed in transmission.

Reuter wires from Tabriz that the bakeries are entirely closed and many deaths have occurred from starvation.

Women are demonstrating in the streets.

Satar Khan reiterates that he will never surrender.

It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that the Russian troops will be withdrawn from Tabriz when order is re-established.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Reuter wires from Teheran that two thousand Russian troops with two batteries are starting from Tiflis for Tabriz.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE NAVY.

No Naval Members.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Lord Charles Beresford this afternoon addressed a special private meeting of the Parliamentary Naval Committee. Fifty members of the House of Commons were present, and Lord Charles was loudly cheered.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The "Times" states that the Committee of Enquiry into the Navy will consist of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, and Lord Crewe, and that there will be no Naval Members.

THE TREATY WITH SIAM.

Legal Status of Europeans.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the new Treaty with Siam establishes one system of jurisdiction for British subjects instead of the two hitherto existent. Europeans will be entitled to trial before the European Judge and Asiatic British subjects by Siamese Courts with a European adviser watching the proceedings. The judgments of the Court of Appeal must be signed by two European Judges.

CONTINENTAL LOANS.

Large Issue.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The German loan of £16,000,600 sterling and the Prussian loan of £24,000,000 sterling will be jointly issued on May 3. Half of each loan, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., will be issued at 102 7-10ths and half with interest at 3 1/2 per cent. at 95 6-10ths.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

No Fatalities Reported.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A severe earthquake was experienced at Lisbon yesterday, causing a panic. Many houses were badly cracked. No fatalities are reported.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

£2,550,000 3 1/2 per cent Debentures of the East Indian Railway were issued to-day at 96 1/2.

BULGARIA.

Independence Recognized.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Great Britain, France, and Russia have recognised the independent Kingdom of Bulgaria.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

Manchester Wins.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The final round of the Association Cup was played at the Crystal Palace this afternoon, and resulted in the victory of Manchester United over Bristol City, by one goal to nil.

NEW YORK MARATHON RACES.

Shrubb Defeats St. Yves.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A telegram from New York reports that Shrubb defeated St. Yves by one minute forty-six seconds in the fifteen miles race, his time being one hour, twenty-six minutes, twelve seconds.

MESSRS Kemp and Co. the well known Bombay pharmacists, have just issued for 1909 a revised edition of their Indian Compendium which has been improved in several particulars. It is a most handy publication combining a diary (three days to a page) and conveniently arranged books for the keeping of all household accounts with a good sized blotting pad. It is sold at Rs. 1-8.

INTERVIEW OF DEPORTEES.

Sanctioned by Government.

AN UNLIKELY COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The "Statesman" says that Srikumar Mitter, the only son of the deportee Krishna Kumar Mitter, started yesterday for Agra to see his father, who is now detained in the Agra Fort, Government having given him permission to interview him in the presence of Government officials; and Girijasunder Chunder, brother of the deportee Shamsunder, in the Thayetmayo Jail.

Certain restrictions, as to the length of time allowed for the interview, have been imposed in the latter case by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Srikumer Mitter, the son of Kristo Kumar Mitter, one the of deportees, writes to the "Bengalee" to-day, that their house is being watched.

He writes: "One day a bearded gentleman, aged 40, came to dine with us, saying that somebody had invited him to dinner. We persuaded him to take his dinner elsewhere. On another occasion a young man came and said he was out of employment. Could I give him any? Asked regarding his qualifications, he said he had worked in the Dum Dum Rifle Factory, and added, in a whisper, that he could make cartridges and rifles for me. Another day three young fellows, between 12 and 16, wished to learn the art of bomb making. It was with much difficulty, I could induce them to go out of the house."

He asks if it is consistent with the dignity of Government to allow these people to torment the inmates of the house upon which the punishment of deportation had been already unjustly inflicted.

SEDITIONISTS IN GAWLIOR.

Forty Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The Gwalior State police made successful raids, last week, in Gwalior City, upon men, alleged to have been engaged in fomenting disloyalty against the British Government. Between 30 and 40 arrests were made on the 19th instant, quantities of papers, photographs etc., being seized.

Schoolmasters and students seem to have been concerned in the affair, but the prime movers were men from outside the State, who hoped to escape detection by working in a Native State. The trial of the prisoners will take place after further investigations have been made.

THE ALIPORE PROSECUTIONS.

A Committal to the Sessions.

REWARDS FOR FURTHER ARRESTS OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Yesterday Mr. Compas, the District Magistrate of Alipore, committed Bhabhabhusan Mitter, under Sections 121 to 123, read with Section 109 I. P. C., for trial at the Alipore Sessions. The Magistrate said, that, as a matter of fact, the accused's fate depended on the judgment passed in the Alipore Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

Four men connected with the Alipore Bomb Case, are still at large. A reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of Chandrakanta Chuckerbutty and Keshub Chunder Dey, and Rs. 250 for the arrest of Harish Ghose and Taranath Roy Chowdhuri, has been offered.

RUNGPUR BOMB CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

Satyendra Nath Bhattacharjee, the accused in the Rungpur Bomb Case, has been brought here from Rungpur and released on bail of Rs 500.

"LAKHYA" SEDITION CASE.

Apologies Tendered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A Faridpore telegram, dated the 23rd instant, says:—"The 'Lakhya' sedition case came on for hearing before the Magistrate, Mr. Donald. The previous apologies tendered by the proprietor and printer of the paper being insufficient, the Court insisted on an unqualified apology. The case was adjourned till Monday, when the apologies will be considered. "Surendra Mohan Shome, the author of the 'Lakhya', surrendered, and was sent to the 'hajut.'"

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 24.

The hearing of the Bomb Case was continued to-day. The Court questioning Phansalkar, he answered that he kept Amba, after losing his wife for eight years. Before the Credit Societies Registrar, Mr. Campbell's servant, Sanoo, deposed, that the accused was with one Bhau, who was an Inoculation Inspector, and watched political agitators. Bhau was presented with a horse by Mr. Campbell and with a turban by the Governor.

At to-day's sitting Amba, at whose rented residence the bomb was kept, admitted her ignorance about bomb making and its ingredients, but admitted having read the bomb description in the Bombay and Poona Marathi dailies. The Court examined Mr. Campbell's other servant and one Kashibai, and adjourned to Monday next.

BURMA OIL FIELDS.

Bright Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

A correspondent sends the following interesting note on the Oil Fields of Burma. One of the most remarkable industrial feature of Burma during the past few years has been the rapid development in the production of petroleum. The most casual visitor to the Oil Fields cannot fail to be impressed with the stupendous advancement which this industry has reached during the past few years and the effect, it is bound to have on the commercial future of Burma, has long since passed beyond the problematical stage. New companies are being formed to drill the fields at Yenangyoung; new wells are being expeditiously bored, and there still remain immense reserves, as yet untapped, amply sufficient to supply the markets of the East for an indefinite number of years to come. The Burma Oil Company is now pumping monthly over 20,000,000 gallons of crude oil from the pumping stations of Nyaunghla and Chank to their Rangoon refineries. The river transportation facilities are worked to their utmost capacity and still the demand far exceeds the ability of the producers to supply it. The new line of steamers which has recently been floated will doubtless relieve the situation somewhat, but the transportation facilities are still inadequate.

Whether the concerns at present operating in Burma will eventually merge into a syndicate similar to the Standard is a question too remote for present discussion, but there is no doubt that the interests of the Standard in the East are seriously menaced by the great increase in local production, coupled with the adulteration of the Devoe Oil, now widely prevalent in Burma.

Among the new companies which have been formed to exploit the fields the Twinzas is probably the strongest. This Company is a distinctively British concern and one of the clauses in its Charter prohibits the holding of shares by other than British subjects. This chause is said to be officially inspired and is probably directed against the American Octopus. With the object of excluding the Standard from the Burma producing area the Twinzas have the additional advantage of operating their own refineries and in this connection it is interesting to note that sulphuric acid which is largely used in refining and which has hitherto been imported from home, at great risk and waste, will in future be locally manufactured. The fact that crude oil is now being used by the British Navy as fuel, owing to the valuable space economized, and the probability of other navies following the example opens up another prospect of great importance in oil production as does the manufacture of brickets, the new popular form of compressed fuel of which crude petroleum is the chief ingredient.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Sir Ralph Benson to Act as Chief Justice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Sir Ralph Benson is appointed to act as Chief Justice, Madras High Court, during the absence of Sir Arnold White, who has proceeded home on four months' leave in addition to the vacation recess.

Mr. J. H. Bakewell, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, officiates as Judge, High Court, and Mr. C. Krishnan, Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, acts as Chief Judge, vice Mr. Bakewell.

COLLECTORATE DUES.

Realised by False Warrants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL 24.

A Faridpur telegram to the "Bengalee" says:—"It is rumoured that the Magistrate has detected several cases in which more than actual Collectorate dues were realised under false warrants, and has suspended some officers, and called for explanation from them and is enquiring further.

RUNGPUR TOBACCO FACTORY.

Opening Ceremony Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A Rungpur telegram, dated the 23rd instant, states that owing to the indisposition of Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, the opening ceremony of the Rungpur Tobacco Factory, which was to be held on the 30th instant, has been postponed.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Decrease in Figures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

The Government of Madras revenue in March was 215 lakhs of rupees as compared with 228 lakhs in March 1908, the chief decreases being Land Revenue, 11 lakhs; Excise, 3 lakhs; and Opium, half a lakh. The total to the end of March was 1,240 lakhs of rupees as compared with 1,263 lakhs for the same period last year.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Morea" which sailed for England on Saturday last, conveyed over four hundred passengers among whom were:—General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, C.I.E., and Lady Hughes, His Highness the Rajah of Rajpipla, Sir M. and Lady Hamilton, Surgeon General and Mrs P. M. Ellis, Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, Mrs and Miss Aikman, Sir W. M. and Lady Gruickshank, and Miss Cruickshank, Sir Richard Dane, Maharaja Kumar of Cooch Behar, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs Miller, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Munro, Hon. Mr. Justice Saukaran Nair, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Hon. Sir J. and Lady Stanley, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Mrs. Deakins, Sir Arnold and Lady White, and Sir Henry Tichbourne, Bart.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SWADESHISTS.

Arrested while Decamping.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

A case is now being heard by Rafi-ul-Mulk, Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, in the Court at Masulipatam, in which Boddapati Seshagiri Rao and Kotamrazu Rajeswara Rao stand charged with the theft of cash and currency notes of the aggregate value Rs. 7,120, the property of a Zemindar of Chellapulli, Kistna District. The case is being watched with considerable interest and the Court is crowded.

Mr. Rajagopala Iyer, prosecuting Inspector of Police, opened the case, narrating how the accused were arrested on suspicion and the property seized from them by Panpa Rao Naidu, at the Villupuram Railway Station. The second accused was in English costume with a French helmet on, at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Paupa Rao Naidu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, stated how he arrested both the accused and put them several questions. The first accused was very rough. In his answers he made some incriminating statements. He said they were going to Paris, then to England for the "Swadeshi" cause; he was ready to go to jail. The second accused had a second class ticket to Tuticorin from Pondicherry.

THE "CHARU MIHIR" PRESS.

Suit for Damages Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The suit for recovering Rs.3,000, as damages, brought by the editor of the "Charu Mihir," at Mymensingh, from the Police, for the search of its Press, has," says the "Bengalee," been dropped, in consideration of the fact that that it is not wise to harass Government at the present time. Government gives up its claim to costs.

THE COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

Mahomedan Agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LCUKNOW, APRIL 24.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Oudh is being arranged for Tuesday next, to vehemently oppose the mixed electorate scheme outlined by Mr. Hobhouse in the House of Commons, and since explained by the Government of India.

A United Provinces Provincial Muslim League is about to be organised by the Honorary Secretary, Raja Naushad Ali Khan. He hopes soon to have it at work in the protection of the Mahomedan interests of these Provinces.

The feeling here amongst Mahomedans, on account of what they consider to be the breaking of the pledge given by Lord Morley to Mahomedans, is exceedingly strong, and most determined efforts are to be made to induce Government to hold to the pledge given and grant Mahomedans a separate electorate throughout. Nothing short of this will satisfy them.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

When effect is given to the Reform Scheme, it seems inevitable that the Secretariat of the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, will have to be strengthened. Local Administrations will also have to consider the the question of increasing their Secretariat establishments.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Request for a Degree.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

The students of the Coimbatore Agricultural College waited on the Hon'ble Mr Castle Stuart Stuart, while there on tour, and represeated their claims for a degree in Agriculture, when they pass out of the College. It is understood that their request has been granted and that Government will grant the title of L. A. G., (Licentiate in Agriculture), to such students as pass out successfully.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain R. J. Hilson, 91st Punjabis, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division, vice Major E. O, Smith officiating as Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division, vice Colonel R. D. Longe on leave, or until further orders. Dated 4th April.

Major J. E. Darley, 109th Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Brigade, vice Major W. J. Anderson on leave, or until further orders. Dated 31st March.

Major F. W. D. Quinton, 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bangalore Brigade, vice Major W. Jennings on leave, or until further orders. Dated 10th April.

Captain C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers, to officiate (temporarily) as Brigade Major, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, vice Captain C. C. Newnham on leave, or until further orders. Dated 13th March.

Major R. F. Cox, 13th Hussars, to officiate as Brigade Major, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, vice Captain C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers relieved, and Captain C. C. Newnham on leave, or until further orders. Dated 6th April.

Brevet-Major F. E. Buchanan, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as Brigade Major, Rangoon Brigade, vice Captain W. H. Traill on leave, or until further orders. Dated 9th April

Captain C. J. Everard, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as Brigade Major, Aden Brigade, vice Captain E. D'A. LeMottee, D. S. O., on leave, or until further orders. Dated 25th March.

Lieutenant G. K. Butt, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Jubbulpore, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Pachmarhi (Sanitarium), vice Captain H. H. G. Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis, vacated. Dated 8th April.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain N. W. Webber, Royal Engineers, on transfer from the Military Works Services, to be Company Commander. Dated 2nd November 1908.

87th Punjabis.—Major FitzH. Wintle, 2nd in-Command, and Major G. H. Prevost, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd in-Command, respectively, vice Brevet-Colonel F. H. Hancock granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 13th March.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Captain A. C. Edwardes, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. R. E. Lock granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 20th March.

107th Pioneers.—Major G. D. Moore, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. H. D. Creagh granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 19th March.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

Blue-Jackets Landed at Bushire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 11.

The week opened with the release of the Governor Moazez-ud-Dowleh, but further molestations were in store for him, as the Anjuman at Shiraz ordered his re-detention under surveillance and no doubt his maltreatment and extortion would follow. His brother 'Assaf-ud-Dowleh, Governor of Shiraz, forewarned him of the impending danger, and so the Moazez immediately repaired for sanctuary to the British Consulate, where he still is. His belongings, while being conveyed to the Consulate, were looted by order of Saiyed Morteza Ahrami and some of his servants belaboured.

The contumacy and doggedness of Saiyed Morteza Ahrami and his overbearing attitude has tended to widen the breach of differences among the Nationalist leaders, and as anticipated the split has resulted disastrously. Some of the leaders would not countenance Saiyed Morteza's rash actions, and he, finding his position untenable, wrote to the British Resident withdrawing the guarantees he had previously given of security to life and property of foreigners; but the required guarantees were assured subsequently by the local Anjuman. In the meantime the armed men (Tufangchis) of various clans who had poured into Bushire from the neighbouring districts and particularly from Tangistan had become a nuisance and were getting unruly. A collision among these various tribesmen was also imminent, owing to the fact that blood feud exists between them. On the 8th instant the Tangistanis looted in broad daylight some shops in the bazaar and also goods belonging to British and British Indian subjects. This of course is only the beginning of a long chapter of such depredations to follow. The inhabitants were seized with terror and to ward off repetitions of the act the bazaars are closed and every night senseless firing is indulged in to intimidate the in-truders. The shopkeepers have removed their goods to their dwelling houses. Business is entirely suspended and caravan traffic to the interior has ceased to run. The Bushire British Chamber of Commerce has brought to the notice of the British Resident the existing insecurity to life and property and urging the necessity of taking precautionary measures against future plundering. An emphatic and pressing protest was lodged at the Anjuman by the British Resident, but to no avail. The situation was alarming and as lawlessness and insecurity prevailed the British Resident notified that if within the next twenty-four hours the Tangistanis and the other armed tribesmen did not clear out of Bushire and if confidence and security were not restored he would be compelled to land forces from the men-of-war, now in port, to safeguard all foreigners and their interests. As no reply was given and as the required guarantees were not forthcoming, H. M. S. "Fox" landed on the 10th instant a party of about 120 Blue-jackets and four maxim guns. Simultaneously the British Resident issued a proclamation declaring that owing to the absence of responsible authority to control the Tangistanis and to guarantee safety of foreigners it was deemed necessary to land Blue-jackets, who would however be withdrawn as soon as peace was restored and security was assured. This action was hailed with satisfaction by the majority of the inhabitants as it portended tranquillity. About 50 Blue-jackets with two maxim guns are guarding the Customs House while the remainder are posted at the British Residency. All the Consuls have been supplied with Indian sepoy guards from the detachment attached to the Residency, with the exception of the Russian Consul, who has his own Cossack guard, while all the foreign business houses are provided with a guard of Persian soldiers. It is rumoured, that Saiyed Morteza Ahrami importuned the British Resident to withdraw the forces landed as their presence in the place defeated the Nationalist cause. The Saiyed took upon himself and the Amir Panj the entire responsibility of restoring order, but report says he was told that guarantees from irresponsible persons could not be accepted, specially in the face of the guarantees previously given having been violated

Some of the armed tribesmen have now retired from the town to a village hard by, where the Tangistanis have met in a conflict with the Angalis. One person has been shot dead and another wounded. Fears are entertained of further bloodshed.

The Durya Biggy, the Governor-elect of Bushire, is still at Baghdad being unable to continue his journey downwards owing to entire suspension of the river conveyance between Baghdad and Bussorah. The Nationalists at Tabriz and Ispahan have ordered their confreres at Mahomerah to apprehend and kill him.

At Bunder Abbas the Nationalists are continuing their work very peacefully. The Customs revenues remain intact, untouched by them, but not a cent is remitted to the Shah. A report reached H. B. M.'s Consul at Bunder Abbas, that 500 Afghans led by Mir Barkot Khan were marching on Minab, a village in the district of Bunder Abbas, with the avowed object of sacking the place. The Consul at once notified to the British Indian subjects to immediately leave Minab and to come in to Bunder Abbas with all their movable property.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Attacked by Outlaws.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 24.

While a party of the Zhob Levy Corps were escorting rations between the post of Gustoi and Saradarga on the 20th instant, not far from the place where Lieutenant Gwatkin lately lost his life, they were attacked in a defile by a number of frontier outlaws. The Levies appear to have been ambushed and were attacked furiously from both sides of the Tangi. Ten of the levies were killed on the spot and two were wounded and have since died. The marauders carried off all the rifles and ammunition of those killed.

These frontier desperadoes have been particularly active of late, and the principal difficulty in dealing with them appears to be that they are merely homeless outlaws, of various tribes, and the responsibility of their raids cannot easily be fixed on any particular section of a clan.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The party concerned in the attack on a detachment of the Zhob Levy is believed to have been in considerable strength, as the bodies of some sowars killed, were riddled with bullets. Only one man escaped. He was some distance in the rear and did not fall into the ambush. Mahsuds and other outlaws, with places of refuge in Afghan territory, were probably guilty of this affair.

IF the Secretary of State sanctions the scheme for a detailed survey of the Vizagapatam Harbour, it is understood that an expert will be engaged at Home and sent out next cold weather.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF BHARATPUR.

Cordial Send-off.

On the evening of 18th April, writes a correspondent, the Victoria Park presented a very picturesque scene. A large number of people, consisting of European and Indian officers of the State (Civil and Military), Sirdars, bankers, merchants and others, assembled there to bid farewell to Colonel L. Impey, I.A. Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana, who proceeded on leave after a stay in Bharatpur of three years. Among those present were Miss Impey, Major E. W. Bore, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, uncle of H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Rao Bahadur G. R. Khandekar, D. B. Raghubirsingh, Pandit Girdharilal, Members of the State Council, Bharatpur, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, State Engineer, Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, Chief Secretary, Dholpur State, Sardar Amar Singh, Deputy Collector, Dig, Mir Mahmud Hussain, Deputy Collector, Bharatpur, Mir Sajjad Hussain Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr. A. G. Blanchet, Superintendent, State Police, Babu Bhala Nath, B. A., Comptroller of Accounts, Bharatpur, and others. The State Band, headed by Mr. W. J. Gaitely, the Bandmaster, was in attendance. After the whole party had been garlanded and photographed, Mr. G. R. Khandekar, Senior Member of Council, stepped forward and on behalf of the Council, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We all meet here to-day with one common object, viz, to bid farewell to our popular and kind-hearted Political Agent, Colonel Impey, who has been during the past three years in political charge of the Eastern States of Rajputana and in direct administrative charge of the Bharatpur State, and Miss Impey. It is a matter of deep regret to us that our young Maharaja, whose repeated serious illness was a source of considerable anxiety to us and who is now in Europe for the benefit of his health, is not present here to-day to take part in this farewell party which has been arranged for on his behalf, but I make no doubt whatever that he will feel highly gratified when he hears that the Members of his Council and the other officers of the State met in a body to bid farewell on his behalf to one who during the past three years had taken the most lively and kindly interest in the welfare of this State and people. Gentlemen, I had the honour of forming Colonel Impey's acquaintance when he was in the Abu office as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. But though we knew each other I have not had the pleasure of working with or under him till I came all of a sudden to Bharatpur in August last. I have been here for only a fourth part of the period during which Colonel Impey held charge of the Bharatpur State Administration, and I might say that I could wish the task confided to me had been entrusted to some one who had worked with Colonel Impey throughout the period of his official stay in Bharatpur, but I assure you that though I have been here for a short time only, I have had frequent opportunities of noticing the principles on which he carried on and supervised the administrative work of the State. Gentlemen, I am not overstating the facts if I say that my experience of the past nine months has shown me that Colonel Impey has during the tenure of his office here laboured with unremitting zeal, care and attention for the amelioration of the administrative machinery and for the welfare and happiness of all the classes composing the subjects of this State. There is not a single department of the State which has not stamped on it signs indicative, even to a superficial observer, of its having received its due share of Colonel Impey's unflinching attention. (Applause). It may be asked why Colonel Impey should have taken such a lively interest in the welfare of this Jat Principality. Gentlemen, there is a very good reason for it. Perhaps you are aware that his father, who spent the best part of his life in Rajputana, had the kindest regard for Rajputans and its people. He was one of that band of Political Officers to which Colonel Walter, whose memory is cherished with grateful feelings throughout the length and breadth of Rajputana, (loud applause) and whose name the great Rajput Sabha of reform with all its branches bears belonged. Like Colonel Walter, the father of Colonel Impey had the welfare of the people of Rajputana at his heart and worked earnestly and zealously for their amelioration. A few days ago I was one day looking at some of the pictures hung up on the walls of Colonel Impey's office-room. Among these pictures I came upon one of an old gentleman wearing his beard exactly like that which I have seen a Rajput wear. The head had no head dress of a Rajput and its features showed that the picture was of one who was not a Rajput. I was wondering whose picture it could be, when all my doubts were set at rest by an announcement from our guest of this evening that the picture was that of his father. The preference given to a Rajput beard might perhaps be laid to the door of fancy or caprice, but having regard to the career of the gentleman, I am unable to take that view. The outward Rajput beard was the visible evidence of the innermost man. Colonel Impey will pardon me if I say that he has on his face neither the beard nor the moustache of his father (laughter); but, Gentlemen, though he has neither the beard nor the moustache of his father, he as a son of the father has inherited from him his head and heart, that head and that heart which formed the distinguishing features of the band to which I have already referred. (Hear, hear.) This is not all. We may claim Colonel Impey as one of us, an Indian and a Rajputana Indian. He was born in the capital of the Rajput State of Ulwar just about a time when, it is said, his father held charge of that town, and it was only yesterday that I came to know from no less an authority than Colonel Impey himself that he was christened in Bharatpur. If Bharatpur was the place of his baptism, it might fairly claim him to be one of its sons. He may have a domicile in England but he has in him Rajputana heredity. He may love England as the home of his forefathers but he has a special love for the province of his birth and a far greater love for the State in the capital of which he was christened. (Hear! Hear!). This is then, Gentlemen, the clue of the head and heart which he bestowed on the Bharatpur State during the tenure of his office. When I was in Ajmer I heard many reports about Colonel Impey and one of these was that he was a very hard nut to crack. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, he was no doubt a very hard nut to crack—(renewed laughter)—and I am glad to find that he has continued to this day to justify that remark. (Loud laughter). To loose substances everything that is compact and sound is certainly hard, but to that which is not loose in its very nature to that which is too hard to yield to outside impulses, there can be no hardness to complain of. Colonel Impey, in eulogizing in this way your character and antecedents I must tell you as I have told you in private that I am not flattering you. Gentlemen, it may perhaps be thought that all that has fallen from my lips is nothing better than tail-wagging. Let me, however, tell you in defence that I emphatically deny that I have any tail to wag (laughter), or, as Colonel Impey himself knows, that I have any object in view to wag a tail for. I am here merely giving expression to sentiments not only of my colleagues but of all those who have had to deal with Colonel Impey, either directly or indirectly. (Applause). It is a general belief that Native States are beds of roses in which one can fatten himself with "less work more pay." But this is a delusion. (Hear! hear!) Native States present numerous difficulties which often impede the course of progress. Colonel Impey though a British officer in British service had to face these difficulties now and then. But these did not deter him from pursuing his course of progress. Standing firmly at the helm of economy, he steered the administrative ship, clear of all rocks of friction and unpleasantness, with great prudence and ability, on its progress towards the harbour of efficiency. (Loud applause.)

This is then, Gentlemen, our estimate of the work in Bharatpur of Colonel Impey who after a hard work of three years is leaving us to enjoy a well earned holiday. Of course we cannot grudge him this relaxation, but I cannot help saying and I doubt not you will all agree with me in saying that he is leaving us amidst our most sincere regrets. We do not know if we shall be so fortunate as to welcome him back to Bharatpur at any future time, but even amidst these regrets it is a matter of great satisfaction to Bharatpur that our incoming Political Agent is as able, as conscientious, as kind hearted, and as affable an officer as Colonel Impey is. (Applause). Speaking for myself and on behalf of my colleagues, I have to tender our sincere acknowledgments to you, Colonel, for the sound and valuable advice that you always readily offered to us on all points of administrative difficulty and delicacy. You have always been considerate to us and open to reason and argument. In dealing with State affairs, you invariably looked at them

as if they were your own, with a breadth of mind and in a spirit which was not inconsistent with the traditions of this State and the exigencies of the time. Now one word more, Gentlemen, and I finish. In bidding Colonel Impey and Miss Impey farewell and God-speed you will join with me in wishing them "bon voyage" and early return in sound health, and in further wishing Colonel Impey on his return to India a still higher and wider career of public utility. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Col. Impey replied: Ladies and gentlemen,—I came here quite unaware that I would have to make a speech on this occasion. I thank you Mr. Khandekar most sincerely for the very kind and eloquent remarks that you have made. I am leaving Bharatpur with regret after a very pleasing and interesting residence of three years, and though you have thought fit to attribute to me the progress that has been achieved in this period the real work was due to the Members of Council and very competent officials whom the State has in its service and whose acquaintance I hope to renew.

The guests then retired to take refreshments provided in large tents and shamianas pitched for the purpose, the State Band playing excellent music during the time. Later on, at about 7 p.m., the gathering dispersed after giving hearty cheers for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur and Colonel and Miss Impey.

Major and Mrs. Gordon arrived here on the evening of the 19th April. Major Gordon assumed charge of his office as Political Agent on the 21st, on which day Colonel Impey and Miss Impey who had been garlanded almost to suffocation left for Muttra en route to Bombay amidst deafening cheers given by those who had assembled to bid them good bye, and the firing of a salute of eleven guns while the train was slowly steaming out of the Station yard, the departure being public.

EMPIRE DAY, MAY 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is just a month more for Empire Day. Last year, compared with Karachi, Bangalore and some other places in India, Bombay made a very poor show for a memorable day like the 24th of May, our late Queen Empress' Birthday, which ought to have found a warm corner throughout the length and breadth of India and aroused decidedly more enthusiasm. The present Liberal Government which declined to give the day their official support was directly responsible for this milk and water demonstration here and elsewhere. In the United States of America they have their Declaration Day, Independence Day, Arbor Day, Thanksgiving Day and other historical days specially set apart, but the British Empire, the greatest Empire in the world, connecting all the oceans under the flag that "braved a thousand years", cannot afford to surrender one day at least in the year to celebrate the expansion of a Glorious Reign of a Gracious Queen, who was the embodiment of all that was good and justly to be always spoken of as the Victoria the Beloved. The present Government, which has been well-known for its too Liberal policy of concession in every direction, could with very good grace have proclaimed the day as a Thanksgiving Day throughout the Empire and brought all the Colonies officially in touch with one another in the old and new world. The Earl of Meath, who never lets the opportunity slip without reminding the scattered British units of the Empire, will as usual this year send the message of Imperial Unity right round the world. Bombay, which has always been in the forefront of every public movement for good, scarcely let its voice be heard last year, except in some of the schools. So this year there ought to be a rousing demonstration of the historical day so closely linked with the late Queen-Empress, to let the Colonies know what India has done. Last year Lucknow in Australia, in celebrating the day, sent an affectionate greeting to Lucknow in India!

OBSERVER.

THE TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of a shareholder of the Tramway Co. in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 21st instant and your remarks on the present condition of affairs of the Company, one would very much like to know a few details regarding the working and management. As you are aware we have received no dividends on ordinary shares and those who have invested in them are naturally anxious to know the reason. The traffic on the cars in Bombay, as I understand, is on the increase daily.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Hyderabad (Deccan), April, 22.

SERIOUS FIRE AT DONGREE.

Improvement Trust Property Destroyed.

A serious fire resulting in the destruction of a large building, belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, broke out about 9-40 last night at Dongree. The ground floor of the building, which stood by an open space on Naoroji Hill, was used by a merchant, Moosabhay Jaffer, as a store for incense, while the upper floor containing nine rooms and the loft were let to various tenants. Fortunately all these escaped unhurt before the fire reached serious proportions, for assisted by the incense the flames spread rapidly amongst the wood work. The building was soon blazing fiercely and throwing a big volume of flame sparks and smoke towards the sky. The surrounding houses seemed in serious danger, but with three fire-engines soon at work the fire was confined to its original site. Soon after half-past ten when the roof fell in it was well under control and all danger of its spread had passed. The building was completely gutted, only the four walls remaining. It was acquired by the Improvement Trust about two years ago and was insured. At a late hour last night no estimate of the damage was available. The tenant of the ground floor, Moosabhoy Jaffer, is at Matheran, and the place has been in charge of Ismailbhoy, his Munim. It is thought likely that the fire was caused by carelessness of one of the tenants on the upper floor.

SEARCHING FOR LIVE "CORPSES."

Amusing Incident near the Oval.

An accident which had its amusing side incidentally gave the police much unnecessary labour, happened about half past five on Saturday afternoon in Mayo Road near the Oval, Bombay. There a deep trench some 9 feet deep had been dug for the laying of a drain and loose earth was piled to a height of of three feet on one side. While two coolies were in the trench some of the earth fell in burying them nearly to their waists whereupon three coolies on the road level without waiting to see what happened to the other two rushed away to tell the contractors. In the meantime some soldiers mostly of the Garrison Artillery, were passing and pulled out the couple in the trench. As soon as they reached the road however and saw that their comrades had disappeared they shouted that these must be completely buried, and no one having seen them run away this story was believed. For several hours the police went on digging in the trench searching for the bodies which it was apparent that no one could be buried there. The two coolies were taken to hospital suffering from nothing more serious than shock.

During February 3,894 cases were investigated by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The warnings of the society's inspectors were enough to remedy the lot of the children in 3,497 cases. In only 167 cases was it found necessary to prosecute. No fewer than 20,072 visits of supervision were made by the inspectors of the society.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

The games this afternoon are the last two in the first round and we may now look forward to some interesting matches. The opening games of the Tournament have been painfully dull, in that they were so one-sided and in every case, except one or two, the margin of the wins has been very big.

GLOUCESTERS vs. INDO-PORTUGUESE H. C.

Both the stands were fairly well filled on Saturday afternoon, when these teams met to try conclusions on the Marine Lines ground. An easy victory was expected for the military eleven, but contrary to expectations, they had their work cut out. In fact, during the opening and closing stages of the game the Indo-Portuguese certainly had the better of the exchanges, but luck was against them, and although they carried the ball into the Gloucester circle time after time, they were unable to convert and through sheer bad luck missed some splendid opportunities. The military, although they won by 4—2 were certainly not two goals better than their opponents and a drawn game would have better represented the merits of the team. In fact some were inclined to the opinion that the better team lost.

Indo-Portuguese H. C.:—Goal, A. Fernandes; backs, R. Athaide and D. DeSouza; halves, S. Carlos, A. Stokes and G. Mendonca; forwards, A. Baron, D. Nelson, J. Paes, D. Cyriaco and P. D'Sa.

Gloucester Regt:—Goal: Pte. Seymour; backs, Pte. Bennett and Lce.-Corpl. Burrows; halves, Pte. Hart, Pte. Sherwood, and Pte. Smith; forwards, Pte. Harris, Lce.-Corpl Stait, Lce. Corpl. Hodgson, Lce.-Corpl. Wilson, and Corpl. Cavanagh.

Soon after the opening bully, a melee took place in dangerous proximity to the Portuguese goal, but Fernandes, their custodian, saved, well and passed out to Athaide who cleared in excellent style. The Portuguese then got going and D'Sa on the right wing centred a beautiful ball, but the opportunity was not seized by his other forwards. D'Sa, who played a hard and clever game, secured again and running up the field, centred, but the ball reached Seymour, the military goal-keeper, against whom a foul was given for carrying, but with no result. The Portuguese continued pressing and got the ball well into the Gloucester goal area, but the shot was saved in good style by Seymour. Hodgson, the Gloucester centre-forward, at this stage of the game was seen to be hurt and had to retire for a few minutes. The Gloucesters then had three corners given against them in quick succession and from the last corner a hot shot was sent in, but Burrows cleared well. The Portuguese continued attacking and Cyriaco, made a good attempt to open the score, but his shot went a trifle wide. The Gloucesters then got away and Hodgson securing the ball in the shooting area netted the first goal. At half time—

Gloucesters	1
Indo-Portuguese	0

Shortly after the interval the Gloucesters were seen round their opponents' goal and Stait beat their goal-keeper with an easy goal, giving the military a lead of 2-0. The fact of the military leading seems to have temporarily demoralised the Portugnese team, who literally fell to pieces and allowed the Gloucesters to do very much as they liked. This slackness in the beginning of the second half lost the Portuguese the game. The Gloucesters taking advantage continued attacking and Hodgson receiving a good pass from the left wing found the net again. From the centre bully the military pushed down again and Sherwood, the centre-half of the Gloucesters, shot a good goal. The Portuguese then seemed to buck up and Nelson and Cyriaco managed to beat the military custodian, but the Portuguese effort came too late as the military lead was a big one and it was impossible for them to equalise in the short time that was left. The final result was—

Gloucesters	4
Indo-Portuguese H. C.	2

ALL BLACKS vs. EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OLD BOYS.

A good number of spectators watched this match on the Gymkhana ground. But although it was keenly played on both sides and the pace was fast, the game was rather uninteresting, for neither team played really good hockey. For a long time it appeared that a pointless draw was the most probable result, but suddenly the Old Boys put up a strong attack and scoring three goals in only a few minutes, put the result beyond question.

Teams:—

All Blacks:—Goal, Ward; back, Clifford and Stevens; halves, Viney, Newland and E. Brown; forwards, Clough, G. Hildreth, Foulds, R. Fido and Buckley.

Educational Society Old Boys:—Goal: Swingler; backs, O. Murray and Millard; halves, Woods, Dudley and Watson; forwards, V. Murray, Guilder, Major, Scott and Holtham.

Within the first two minutes a long hit by Woods, the Old Boys' right half, found the net, but no goal was allowed as the shot was taken some distance outside the circle. For some time the game was even but neither team was often within the circle. Presently however the All Blacks had the better of the game for a time, but their shooting was weak, and they could not get past a sound defence. Towards the close of the first half the Old Boys did the pressing, but like their opponents they sent their shots wide of the mark and at half time the score-sheet was blank. Half time—

Educational Society Old Boys	0
All Blacks	0

Directly after the game re-opened Major, for the Old Boys, missed an easy chance. Little combination was shown by either team and the game was uninteresting. Until about half way through the half the Old Boys forwards suddenly showed a great improvement. Guider getting clean away opened the scoring with a fast high shot in the corner of the net, and this point was immediately followed by a goal from V. Murray with a low cross shot. In less then five minutes Murray scored a third goal with a shot which glanced off the goal-keeper's pads. A little, while before time the Old Boys' goal-keeper running out to meet an attack from the centre, Fido scored with an open goal before him. Final:—

Educational Society Old Boys	3
All Blacks	1

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A puffy breeze from the West, a very hot sun and a little bit of motion in the harbour were the distinguishing weather conditions on Saturday the 24th instant.

The A Class course was Tucker Beacon, two Red Channel Buoys, Butcher Beacon, North Karanja, and home. The start was a good one except in the case of Eileen IV. Sapphire was first over the line, closely followed by Melody and Tarquoise. Eileen crossing one minute 17 seconds after gunfire.

The B Class were in full force with the exception of Ein. Trixie was first over the line, Mannikin second, Peewit third, and Pixie fourth, fifteen seconds between first and last—a good start. The course was Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, Tucker Beacon, B. Buoy, North Karanja, and home.

In the C. Class the order over the line was Coralie, a good first close in the going followed by Maud, then Curlew, Jean, Tomtit, Lapwing, Sitara, Anna, one minute 57 seconds between first and last. The course was Tucker Beacon, W. N. W. Buoy, N. Karanja, and return.

The races were not interesting to an onlooker from the Committee Vessel as the yachts were lost to view up the harbour. By about 5 o'clock, however, all the craft began to heave in right round N. Karanja Buoy, all coming about at the port tack, standing up and across the harbour to join the strong ebb tide. Eileen was the first of the fleet to come in—rounding the Committe Vessel at 5-33-39, with Sapphire only 42 seconds astern, saving her time easily on her big sister by a very large margin, and having led the way round tall marks. The Tomtit class were the next to arrive. Tomtit stood too far down the harbour, Maud coming down in the starboard tack and, cutting cross Tomtit's bows, took the weather berth and secured the gun four seconds in the lead. Next came Curlew and Coralie, all close up—only 54 seconds between the first four yachts. Turquoise of the A class was the next arrival at 5-43-34 with Sitara just behind her. Trixie, the leader of the B's, came round at 5-44-46. Then Lapwing, Trixie, Melody, Jean was next, winning the C class prize on her handicap. Only three of the yachts formed a tail,—Mannikin, Peewit, and Anna—the remainder had all finished within less than 15 minutes, giving plenty of work to the officer of the day and showing a very pretty spectacle to onlookers. Mannikin was the next to arrive, then Peewit and Anna.

The order on the Handicap was:—

A Class.—Sapphire first, Melody second.

B Class.—Trixie first, Peewit second.

C Class.—Jean first, Curlew second, Coralie third.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	19 32	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	5 31 21	1 43 49
Turquoise...	14 36	J.W. Stokes and W. Darling ...	5 43 34	1 42 54
Melody.....	17 53	J.R.K. Macbeth..	5 46 2	1 48 9
Eileen IV.....	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	5 33 39	1 53 39

Course No. 31 = 11·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire. Melody saves entrance fee. Wind, W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit, 7 p. m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
		Start at 3-45.		
Trixie	4 59	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 45 49	2 5 50
Pixie	Scr	E.Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	5 44 46	2 9 46
Mannikin...	8 42	Officers, R. A....	5 53 2	2 9 20
Peewit ...	13 33	Duncan Fraser...	5 56 39	2 8 7

Course No. 31 = 11·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie Peewit Saves entrance fee. Wind, W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
		Start at 3-45.		
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	5 39 59	1 54 59
Coralie ...	3 12	Col H Mead ...	5 40 49	1 52 37
Maud	1 36	Officers, R E ...	5 39 55	1 53 19
Clutha ...	5 36	J J Welch	Did not start.	
Lapwing...	2 24	C N Moberly...	5 45 1	1 57 37
Valkyrie...	12 0	R Walker.....	Did not start.	
Curlew ...	5 36	O A Wordsworth	5 40 22	1 49 46
Sitara.....	4 0	J E Needham ...	5 44 1	1 55 1
Jean	12 48	B C Reade.....	5 46 59	1 49 11
Anna	2 24	Officers, H.M's. Mint.....	5 57 21	2 9 57

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Jean, 2nd Prize won by Curlew and 3rd Prize won by Coralie Wind, W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

Results of the games played on Friday evening.
Mr R B Guzder beat Mr R D Unwala.
Mr K B Meherji Rana beat Mr S. B. Joshi.
Mr S P Pavri beat Mr J N Karle.
Mr E H Waterfield beat Mr N M. Patwardhan.
Mr P M D Sanderson beat Mr Ratansey Valji.
Mr D J Variawa beat S G Sathye.

THE SITUATION ON THE TIGRIS.

Views of an American Consul.

A RECENT RESIDENT AT BAGHDAD.

Mr. William C. Magelssen, who has recently succeeded Mr. William C. Tichmann, as Consul in Colombo of the United States of America, having come straight from Baghdad, around which all the trouble which is now taking place on the Tigris and in the surrounding district centres, is of course well qualified to give an opinion as to the causes of the unrest and the general condition of affairs in that part of Asia Minor; and this he was good enough to do to a "Observer" representative, in the course of a long chat at the Consulate, Ceylon. Incidentally it may be mentioned that during the ten years he has spent in the Turkish Empire Mr. Magelssen has had a most adventurous time and has, amongst other things, had the pleasure (?) of reading columns on columns, in the principal newspapers of the world, including those of Great Britain Germany, France, Holland, and America, of his own obituary notices and of accounts of his assassination whilst at Beirut.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Mr. Magelssen's personal opinion as to the cause of the trouble is that it is due to the presence of Sir William Willcocks, the famous irrigation expert. He has been engaged by the Ministry of Public Works in Constantinople to make a survey of Mesopotamia, a task which will occupy about two years. He has a staff of eight British engineers, two French, and two Egyptian. They are at work in a district in which foreigners seldom, if ever, are received and when the Arabs see a lot of foreigners with queer looking instruments they do not understand it, but believe they are there for purposes of intrigue, or to take away the land from the present occupiers. They have been told that the engineers are going to benefit their farms and their country; but they do not see how it is going to be done. The survey is at present being made between the Persian Gulf and Mosul, about 250 miles north of Baghdad.

ON THE TIGRIS.

The trouble on the Tigris takes place every year, but it is more serious on this occasion than it has been for a very long time. There is a fleet of nine Turkish and three British steamers on the river and they carry cargo between Bussorah, (which is about 50 miles from the Persian Gulf, up the Shatel Arab river,) and Baghdad, the distributing centre for the south western portion of Turkish Arabia. One of the British steamers, known as the "Blosses Lynch," has two funnels and has always been specially selected for attack, as the Arabs do not usually worry the Turkish boats. On this occasion, however the shooting has not been confied to one steamer, as all have been attacked.

A GUARD OF BLIND SOLDIERS.

Mr. Magelssen remarked that he had several times journeyed on these boats which always carry a guard at certain seasons of the year, especially in the summer, when the Arabs wake up. The guard is a very peculiar one. He had frequently seen soldiers being led on board, the reason being that "they were blind."

DIFFICULT OF QUELLING THE DISTURBANCES.

If the Turks make any attempt to quell these disturbances, they find it very difficult because on the lower reaches of the Tigris; on both sides there are enormous stretches of country covered with reeds, They come right down to the river bank which is very narrow there and only the particular tribe of Arabs inhabiting that country known as the Elbu Mohammed tribe, can move about in them. Other people are perfectly helpless and can do nothing.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS IN TROUBLE.

This trible caused a lot of trouble last year. Sir William Willcocks went down on the "Comet," a British gunboat, whilst making a survey, and, with the Commander, walked inland. They were held up by a number of Arabs and had their clothes and money taken away, but these were afterwards recovered.

A DISLIKE OF IMPROVEMENT.

In order to show the dislike of the Arabs for modern improvement, Mr. Magelssen showed our representative a small coin, entitled a "long bit" or toweelah, still current, which was struck in Koweit, on the Persian Gulf, nine hundred years ago. It was a small bar made of a mixture of copper and silver, about an inch in length, and with a fissure at one end, slightly open, and had on it, in Cufic characters, the inscription: "Honour to the sober man, dishonour to the ambitious." The Arabs are very much opposed to any progress, especially in the present case; the fact that foreigners have come into Mesopotamia and are going to attempt to alter the country through irrigation is bound to displease them.

THE TROUBLE IN ASIA MINOR.

Baghdad has been very quiet because the Mahomedans are in the majority. Its population is estimated at 350,000 of which about 60,000 are Jews and 5,000 Christians. The trouble they are having in Asia Minor, in Tarsus, Adana, Alexandretta, and Mersina, is all due to the fact that the population is mixed, about equally divided between the Mohamedans and Christians, who are Armenians. The Mohamedans always want to show their authority and it always leads to trouble.

THE YOUNG TURKISH COMMITTEE.

The same forces are responsible for the troubles in both Constantinople and Mersina. The "Young Turkish" Committee is in every city in Turkey. They carried matters with a high hand in Baghdad. As soon as the Constitution was proclaimed in Constantinople, they sent members to Saloniks to control affairs in Baghdad; and the Government officials were absolutely powerless, the young Turkish Committee managing everything.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF TROUBLE ON THE TIGRIS.

Every Arab tribe has its sheik, and the sheiks are constantly waging war with one another. When things go against a sheik and he cannot secure any satisfactory redress, he frequently permits his tribe to fire on ships—in order to attract the attention of the foreigners; and he is often successful in obtaining what he wishes for. The Foreign Consuls in Baghdad call attention to the disturbed condition of the river and the Governor then sends troops to investigate and bring about the arrest of the parties guilty of the disturbance. The sheik himself always manages to get out of it. When the troops go to investigate, they find that certain parties have possibly stolen a lot of sheep, or horses, or camels—it is usually live stock of some sort—and that the sheik has not been able to secure their return or any redress.

WILD AND LAWLESS TRIBES.

The Arabs do not recognise any authority except that of their own sheiks. The Turkish Government in Turkish Arabia is absolutely powerless to stop outbursts such as the present one, which, as a matter of fact, simply amounts to the fact that the mails are held up and that commerce is injured.

ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. Magelssen travelled on the Persian frontier two years ago with a military escort of 40 men. They were under fire a solid hour, while they were having lunch. They never thought anything of it; and his escort, composed chiefly of Kurds, thought it such a huge joke that these Persian brigands could not hit them, that they never returned the fire.

THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Magelssen, referring to the British position in the Persian Gulf, said: The British have really everything their own way in the Persian Gulf. It is not so many years since the Arab sheiks used to go before the British Consul-General in Baghdad to settle their disputes. The supremacy of England in the Gulf and on the other coasts of Arabia is hers not only because of gunboats and gunpowder. It is most of all by the arts of peace that she has established and glorified her power on the Arabian littoral. It must never be forgotten, for example, that the magnificent surveys of the entire 4,000 miles of the Arabian coast were the work of British and Indian naval officers. By means of these surveys, completed at a great cost, commerce has been aided and the navigation of the dangerous waters east and west of Arabia has been made safe. England laid the cables that circle Arabia, from India to Bushire and Fao, connecting with the Turkish overland telegraph system, from Aden to Bombay and from Aden to Suez through the Red Sea.

THE PECULIARITIES AND INJUSTICES OF TURKISH TAXATION.

The trouble on the Tigris is also due to Turkish taxation. The attempts of the Collectors to collect money from the Arabs always leads to trouble, as the Arabs will not submit to it. Taxes have to be paid for Arab tents, exemption from military service, shipping, buffaloes, camels, salt, "special privileges", fishing, irrigation, farming improvements,—what an incentive to progress!—and receipts from tribunals (£3,000 for justice!) and besides all these there are "taxes diverses" and "revenues diverses" to make up the budget. All this is legal ordinary taxation.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PRESENT.

Mr. Magelssen, referring to the telegram, which announced the murder of two American missionaries in Mersina, said he was quite sure they were killed for the sole purpose of bringing in foreign intervention. America had a great many missionaries in that particular part of Turkey; in fact, they were the only foreigners up there—with the exception of the British Consul in Mersina, Mayor Wylie. It was the same in Beirut a few years ago. There was a great unrest in the place and the Turks began firing on foreigners simply in order to secure foreign intervention; and they succeeded. He himself was fired on at Beirut. He understood that the British Consul, who had been under fire on his way down to Bussorah had been trying to get the mails through on a Turkish gunboat, under the command of a British officer. The British had a gunboat lying outside the Consulate-General at Baghdad and he (Mr. Magelssen) could not understand why they did not take it down to Bussorah and carry the British mails on it.

GUARDING AGAINST EARTHQUAKE.

Mr. Frank A. Perret, formerly honorary assistant at Royal Vesuvian observatory, was one of those who remained at that post of duty during the great eruption of 1906. He has since studied at close range the volcano at Stromboli in action; in 1907 he predicted that a great disturbance of Hima was impending, and he was on his way to Sicily when the Messina tragedy took place. Writing of "The Messina Earthquake" in the April "Century," Mr. Perret declares its lesson a two-fold one—and the freshness of the San Francisco horror brings the warning home:

"Those who live in earthquake districts should build their houses to withstand these vibrations of the ground. This is feasible, and it is to be hoped that all ruined towns will be rebuilt accordingly. But it is manifestly too much to expect that existing cities in earthquake districts will be torn down and rebuilt, and therefore those who favour the spending of large sums of money for astronomical and other research work should also favor its expenditure for the proper study of the world on which we live, in order that we may learn its secrets and foretell its movements, and thus prevent a great earthquake from being also a great disaster. This, too, is feasible, and it is a matter of vital importance to humanity.

"May it not be hoped that this last great catastrophe, with its hideous loss of human life and its enormous total cost, will cause the lesson to be taken to heart?"

One of the oldest and most scholarly representatives of the Baptist Missionary Society died at Worthing on April 2. The Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A., LL.B., D.D., was born seventy years ago a Melton, Suffolk, his father, Mr. Rolla Rouse, being Deputy Lieutenant of that county. Educated at King's College, School, the University of London, and Regent's Park Baptist College, he went out to Calcutta for the Baptist Missionary Society, and acted for some time as the Society's Indian Secretary. Before long, however, he was invalided home, and for two or three years he was Principal of the Baptist College at Haverfordwest. His health being restored, he went back to India, and, except for occasional visits to England, remained there till a final breakdown in health compelled his return to England last June. An able linguist, Dr. Rouse rendered most valuable service to his Society and to the cause of Christianity in India, by his numerous and scholarly translations of the Scriptures and other books and tracts.

The Daylight Saving Bill is likely to receive the cordial approval of the L.C.C. Education Committee. Asked by the Parliamentary Committee whether they had any observations to offer upon the measure, the Committee referred the matter to the General Purposes Sub-Committee, who now declare that the object of the bill from the point of view of a local education authority, is worthy of all commendation. It is admitted that there are certain objections to the proposal in regard to the practical teaching of geography and physiography, but the advantages of the Bill, it is contended, outweigh its disadvantages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

C. J. Willowby, a European, was charged with theft in respect of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 130, the property of Jehangir Jamshedji Mody, a Parsee. The complainant had placed the cycle in the portico of the Diamond Jubilee Printing Press building on Friday morning. In the afternoon he saw accused near the Empire Theatre with the bicycle. Before he could go near him the accused mounted the machine and went off towards Murzban Road. The complainant chased and overtook him. They both fell down and Police sepoys coming up arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and said this was the first time he had gone astray. The Magistrate remarked that bicycle stealing had become very frequent and it was necessary to put it down. This being the accused's first offence he was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. A. W. Lester, (Chairman), and Mr. J. E. Dawer.

At the Fort Bench their Worships disposed of a dozen cases on Saturday last, most of them being against hawkers and beggars.

GIRGAON.

Before Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

Before the Girgaon Bench 47 cases were disposed of by their Worships on Saturday morning. About 20 cases were those of disorderly behaviour and 20 cases of causing obstruction in the public throughfare.

DADAR.

Before Mr. E. F. Allum and Mr. R. B. Mantri.

Their Worships at the Dadar Bench disposed of about eight cases on Saturday morning, out of which four were against bullock-cart drivers for torturing their animals.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

The Law of Evidence.

Readers will no doubt remember an article written by me a few weeks ago on this very same topic, it having voiced the opinion of a lot of people known to me and who are undoubtedly lawyers. When I say lawyers I do not mean gentlemen of the Kalbadevi Bar, but men who are entrusted to administer law to the best of their ability.

I suppose that I may assume as generally admitted the necessity which exists for legislation on the subject of evidence in British India. It would be exceedingly difficult to say precisely what, at the present moment, the law upon the subject certainly is. To some extent—it is far from being clear to what extent—and in some parts of the country—though questions might be raised as to the particular parts of the country—the English law of evidence appears to be in force in British India. Whatever may be the theory, it both is and will continue to be so in practice, for if the English law of evidence has not been introduced into this country, English lawyers and quasi-lawyers have, and they have been directed to decide according to the law of justice, equity, and good conscience. Practically speaking, these attractive words mean little more than an imperfect understanding of imperfect collection of not very recent editions of English text-books. It is difficult to imagine anything much less satisfactory than such a state of the law as this. A good deal may be said for an elaborate legal system well understood and strictly administered. A good deal may be said for unaided mother-wit and natural shrewdness; but a half and half system, in which a vast body of half understood law, totally destitute of arrangement and of uncertain authority, maintains a dead alive existence, is a state of things which it is by no means easy to praise.

Legislation thus being necessary, in what direction is legislation to proceed? I suppose if some people were allowed to draw up an evidence status it would practically amount to this, i.e., all rules of evidence are hereby abolished.

I have two general remarks to make upon them.

The first is that they are sound in substance and eminently useful in practice, and that, when properly understood, they are calculated to afford invaluable assistance to all who have to take part in the administration of justice.

The second is that I believe that no body of rules upon any important subject were ever expressed so loosely, in such an intricate manner or at such intolerable length.

It is necessary to prove the first of the propositions in order to justify the recommendation of the Committee that the substance of the rules in question should be introduced in the form of express law into this country. It is necessary to prove the second proposition, in order to justify the attempt made in the Bill to reduce the rules to order and system.

First, then, as to the proposition that rules in question are substantially sound, and do far more good than harm, even in their present confused condition. The proof of this is, I think, to be found in a comparison between the proceedings of English Courts of Justice and those of countries which have no such rules and between the proceedings of English Courts in which these rules are, and those in which they are not, understood and acted upon. As a preliminary remark, I think I ought to observe that the knowledge of these rules possessed by English lawyers is derived far more from the daily practice in the Courts than from theoretical study. Many English lawyers know by habit, almost instinctively, whether this or that (to use the common phrase) is or is not evidence, although they have hardly given the theory of the matter a thought. Practice, therefore, and theory affords the true test of the value of these rules. In fact, the clumsy, intricate, ambiguous and in many instances absurd theory by which the rules of evidence are connected together came after the eminently sagacious practice which they were intended to justify and explain. The French system which dispenses with all rules of evidence got at least in those cases no other result from the want of them than floods of irrelevant gossip and collateral questions enough to confuse and bewilder the strongest head. Again, compare the proceeding of an ordinary Court of Criminal Justice with the proceedings of a Court-Martial in which the rules of evidence are far less strictly enforced and less clearly understood. An ordinary Criminal Court never gets very far from the point but a Court-Martial continually wanders into questions far remote from those which it was assembled to try. Nothing, for instance, is commoner than to see the prosecutor change places as it were with the prisoner or to find collateral issues pursue till the Court finds itself engaged in determining not whether A was guilty of a military offence but whether Z told a falsehood on some perfectly irrelevant subject. In a case which I recollect, B testified against A. B being cross-examined to his credit stated a fact not otherwise relevant to the inquiry. Z denied the fact which B affirmed and made further statements which were contradicted by intermediate letter of alphabet. No judge can be possibly expected by the mere light of nature to know how to set limits to the inquiries in which he is engaged; yet if he does not, an incalculable waste of time and energy and a great weakening of the authority of his Court is sure to follow. Active and zealous advocates who have no rules of evidence to restrain their zeal would have it in their power to pervert the administration of justice to the basest purposes and to inflict immense injury on every class connected with it directly or remotely; that might and often would in such hands be made the excuse for tearing open all quarrels and reviving questions laid at rest and giving fresh animus to scandals long since exploded, and the main question would frequently be lost sight of in a cloud of irritating and useless collateral issues. Appeals against orders of affiliations used invariably to produce an amount of perjury and counter perjury which I should think it would be difficult to exceed in any country. In certain parts of the country it was a point of honour for the friends of the putative father and of the mother respectively to go to Sessions to swear for him or her as they used to say. No one who did not take part in such cases could imagine the strange ramifications of falsehood and contradiction into which a hotly contested case of this kind would spread or the number of imputations thrown on the honesty and chastity of the different witnesses male and female. If it had not been for the rule of evidence the reputation of half the population of the village would have been torn in pieces. The rules of evidence kept matters to a point and so minimise the evil; but the parties, the witnesses and the attorneys, all appeared to me to be one more anxious than another to fight the matter out till the very last rag of character had been stripped off the back of every man, woman and child, whose name was in any way brought unto the discussion. The French Courts display this evil in an aggravated form. I once read an account of the trial of a monk named Leotade for murder. If disposed of under the English rules of evidence it could hardly have taken more than a day or two at the most. In the French Court it lasted for, I think, about three weeks and branched out into all sorts of subjects. One witness in particular was discovered to have seduced a girl seven years before and letters from her to him were read to throw light on his character. He naturally wished to give his own account of the transactions but was stopped on the ground that a line must be drawn somewhere, and that Court chose to draw it between the point at which an irrelevant slur had been thrown on his character and the point at which, had he been permitted to do so, he might have given an equally relevant explanation. It is not however merely for the purpose of confining judicial proceedings within reasonable limits that rules of evidence are useful. They are also of pre-eminent importance for the purpose of protecting and guiding the judge in the discharge of his duty. There is sense in which it may be said with perfect truth that even legislative power is unequal to the task of abolishing rules of evidence. No doubt it is competent to the legislature to provide that no rules of evidence shall have the force of law; but unless they expressly forbid all Courts and Judges to act upon any rules at all or to listen to any arguments as to the manner in which they shall exercise the discretion with which they are invested (propositions too absurd to state or to discuss) the Judges infallibly hear, and will be guided by, arguments upon the subject, and these arguments will be drawn from the practice of English Courts. Moreover, the Courts of Appeal will exercise their own discretion in the matter, and thus, by degrees, the system would grow up again in the most cumbrous, chaotic and inconvenient of all conceivable shapes. The plain truth is that there is one possible way of getting rid of the law of evidence and that is by getting rid of the administration of Justice by lawyers and returning to the system of mere personal discretion.

OXONIAN.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following memorial has been addressed by clerks to the Director-General of Telegraphs, Calcutta, through the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Office.—

Sir,—"I beg to state that a Resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government under No. F.D. 2724, dated 25th June, 1908, conveying the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the grant of local allowance to "Government clerks in the City of Bombay on salaries not exceeding Rs. 220 a month." The Resolution affects Imperial as well as Provincial Establishments, and therefore applies to me as well.

It is unecessary for me to recount here the abnormal conditions of high prices, high rents, etc., now prevailing in Bombay as they are already too well known, and the allowance has certainly not come a day too early. My lot is peculiarly distressing as owing to irregular and often long hours of attendance I am compelled to live in the very heart of the city where its dearness taxes my meagre pockets to the utmost extent. The special relief therefore so graciously sanctioned by Government with effect from the 31st May, 1908, is all the more urgently needed in my case, and as any delay in payment will cause additional hardship to your humble servant, I respectfully beg of you to be so good as to take steps to give effect to the sanction at the earliest possible date.

The Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd April, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 142,447 maunds and Rs. 67,448 in the earnings.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Concluded from Page 4.)

The House has agreed to the motion of an Albanian Deputy to fix a day for an interpellation to the Minister of the Interior. Concerning the murder no evidence has yet been forthcoming to substantiate the charge that the murder was due to the desire of the Committee of Union and Progress to rid itself of a troublesome opponent, and it is difficult to suppose that the Committee would be guilty of such a political blunder. The funeral of the murdered man was attended by at least 5,000 persons including a number of Deputies of the Liberal party and many theological students and Albanians. Large crowds assembled on the route of the funeral procession but there were no demonstrations. The "Serbeste" is a newspaper given to bitter personal attacks on individuals and it is of course possible that the murder of its editor may be an act of personal vengeance.

Owing mainly to the insistence of the Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pacha, the Austro-Turkish protocol has been passed by 136 to 46 votes in the Chamber of Deputies after an animated debate of nine hours' duration. The opposition offered to the treaty came mainly from the Albanians. Hilmi Pacha however made the matter a Cabinet question and the House finally

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The rainfall has decreased very much and during the past 24 hours only a few falls were recorded. The chief amounts are :—Dehra Dun and Allahabad, quarter of an inch; Sutna, one ; Darjeeling, three-quarters; Dhubri, one; Balasore, two ; Cuttack, three-quarters ; and Bangalore, one.

The recent depression has now practically disappeared, but a new one has shown this morning in the extreme West. It is, however, at present, only very feeble. Humidity is decreasing in Northern India, but remains very high in the Central parts of the country.

Temperature is normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam, but over nearly the whole of the rest of Northern India it remains much below normal.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely be confined to North-East India and the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

There has been general rain in North-East India and a few falls are reported from the Punjab. Thunderstorms have given rain on the west coast of the Bay and in the south of the Peninsula. The new depression which appeared in the extreme west yesterday developed somewhat and is now affecting the weather in North-West India.

As reported above rain has commenced in the Punjab and will no doubt increase to-day in Upper India, especially in the hills and sub-montane districts.

The following falls of half inch and above are reported from North-East India :—Saugor Island and Calcutta one inch ; Chittagong three-quarters ; Sibsagar Dhubri, Barisal, Dinapore, Burdwan, Patna and Gorakhpur half. In the rest of India the following are the chief falls :—Trivandrum one, Masulipatam three-quarters, Gopalpur one and half, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Nellore and Cocanada half, Pendra three-quarters, Lucknow one, Rawalpindi three-quarters, Murree half, and Lahore a quarter.

The forecast gives rain as probable in the hills and sub-montane districts of the Punjab and of north-west of the United Provinces, and likely also to continue in North-East India, the west coast of the Bay and south of the Peninsula. A few falls are also possible in Baluchistan, Kashmir and central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the north-west Punjab but skies are moderately or lightly clouded in the north-east. Humidity has decreased but is generally above the average. Temperature both day and night has risen and while the former is still in defect, the latter is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad only reports 0·18in. of rain. Skies have cleared but for a moderate cloud at Allahabad. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature continues to fall in the south-east and is in large defect the deficiency being 19° to 24° everywhere; night temperature shows a slight rise but remains generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased in upper Sind and skies have cleared elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased but continues in excess everywhere except in lower Sind, where it is normal. Maximum temperature shows a slight rise but is still in considerable defect in Rajputana, the deficiency ranging from 20° to 23°; minimum is normal except for a defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal or in defect except for an excess in the West Central India. Day temperature remains generally low and is in large defect in West Central India while night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Very light showers are reported from Jubbulpore and Raipur and skies have cleared over nearly the whole division. The amount of moisture has decreased but remains general in excess. Temperature both during day and night continuest defeiciency being 25° in the maximum at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear and the air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in slight defect in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased at Hyderabad and skies are clear over the rest of the division. The air remains damper than usual at Hyderabad while it is almost dry elsewhere. Temperature is either equal to the average or in slight defect.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Cutch and parts of Rajputana and United Provinces, where the weather is likely to be again disturbed.

Cloud has decreased at Masulipatam but skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula.

A few thunder-storms my occur in parts of the Punjab and United Provinces,

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th April.

45. Command—Major T A Savage will assume Command of the Battalion during the absence of Lieut-Col R W L Dunlop on leave.

46. Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo :—

To-day, Monday 26th inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II "K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade groun l at 3-30 p. m.

III. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 30th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 30th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

47. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LINCOLN AND THE THEATRE.

"Lincoln's various biographers with singular unanimity have refrained from alluding to that which was his chief diversion," writes Leonard Grover, manager of Grover's Theatre, Washington, during the last year of Lincoln's life, in his reminiscences of Lincoln and the theatre, in the April "Century." "One of them says 'Rulers of men must occasionally appear among the people ; and it was more for this reason than for personal entertainment that Mr. Lincoln, with his wife and a few attendants, visited Ford's theatre.' The truth is that there was not the slightest atom of hipocrisy about Mr. Lincoln. He visited the theatre as he listed, to be entertained, and for relaxation."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY THE WAY

DISTRACTED PERSIA.

A great tragedy is being enacted in Persia. The great city of Tabriz, which first lighted the torch of revolt against the absolute monarchy of the Shah, is hard beset by the Royal troops, and the other towns round it are not moving a finger to help the Persian Manchester in its dying agonies. From Tabriz emissaries went forth who carried the fiery cross of revolt throughout the north of Persia. Dry as tinder from long misery under the oppressive rule of governors who buy their posts and squeeze the wretched inhabitants in order to refill their coffers, the south of Persia, Bushire, and the great carpet-weaving towns of Shiraz and Kerman caught alight, and the Shah's authority shrivelled up. Yet no helping hand is held out to Tabriz. The reason is that too much of the work of deliverance has been left to foreign adventurers from over the border. Ninety-five per cent. of the so-called "Nationalists," who now occupy Resht for instance, are Greeks, Kurds, Armenians, and Tartars, who live in luxury and feel small inclination to march to the relief of Tabriz. Apart from these men Persia is too much divided up into a host of petty chiefs to be able to take concerted action. As the Khan of the Bakhtiaris said : "We must needs be at enmity among ourselves." Unless some veiled prophet of Khorasan arises to bend all the Nationalists to his will Persia will have to wait long for the Parliament.

PATCHWORK LEGISLATION.

The Bill for closing public-house on election days which has passed it second reading suffers from a defect common to many Radical measures—it is too partial in its effects. Under an incompotent doctor's half-hearted treatment of an inflamed joint the inflammation goes, but only to reappear in a neighbouring part of the patient's anatomy. So by closing the public-house till eight o'clock—the clubs are left cautiously alone—you may prevent a certain number of fuddled votes being given, but at eight o'clock the bear-led elector, getting rid of his leading-strings, is only too likely to make up for hours of privation. This is patchwork legislation, on a par with much of the futile patchwork charity that still goes on, doing more harm than good. Reform and civilise the public-house, and there will be no need for any such measures. Little need is there now. As the spokesman of the Government himself remarked, elections have ceased to be saturnalia of drunkenness. It is a very small class that now measures its imperial responsibility by the imperial pint-pot. That form of bribery, as well as the purchase of two cabbages for ten pounds or a plate of gooseberries for twenty-five—all that is a thing of the past. There is more self-respect abroad now, but it is not encouraged by patch work legislation.

TO THE RESCUE.

Perseus bringing salvation does not often appear from the direction of Whitehall. In the mantle of the Education Department he has at last actually come to set free the poor schoolboy Andromeda and slay the monster Euclid. Which is as much as to say that a circular has been issued from the Education Department tending to the simplification of geometrical teaching. It contains a number of hints for the avoidance of unnecessary elaboration in teaching. The poor captive chained to his school bench is no longer to be worried with definitions that do not matter. For instance, "Straight needs no explanation and all attempts at definition are waste of time, and with regard to axioms the best course is probably never to mention them." Unnecessary definitions are described as "a luxury." The poor captive may think that a fantastic and decidedly inaccurate way of speaking. Still, as there is escape in view he should not be disposed to grumble over much. Moreover, handsome amends for this almost poetical licence on the part of the Education Department are made by the statement that "it is necessary to remember that Euclid did not write for children but for men. To commence the subject by proving what to them seems to need no proof is a safe way to make boys think that the whole subject is artificial and unreal." Here the most galling of the poor captive's fetters is attacked. The schoolboy has always objected to wasting his time in proving what seems to need no proof. We congratulate him on the fine prospect which now opens before his weary eyes. At the same time, we envy him. If only there had been a Perseus on the Board of Education when we were schoolboys!

MORE DIVORCE COURTS.

An important and far-reaching change is that regarding divorce which is recommended by the Committee on the relations between the High Court and the County Courts. Often it has been complained—and never was complaint raised on surer grounds—that the poor are practically cut off from the facilities for divorce which the law allows the rich. The proceedings are much too expensive to be undertaken without considerable pecuniary resources and consequently the Divorce Court has become a liberation department only for the well-to-do. The Committee propose that County Courts in district distant from London shall be given a limited jurisdiction in matrimonial cases. When the petitioner can satisfy the judge that his or her whole assets, after payment of debts, are not worth, say, £50, and that the joint income of the petitioner and respondent is less than, say, £150, a year, the County Court judge (sitting without a jury) shall be enabled to act practically as a divorce judge. The recommendation will not be acceptable to people who have strong views on the inadviasibility of extending facilities for divorce. Protests may be expected. But as a matter of justice there can be no doubt that the suggested change would make for that equality of legal opportunity for which good legislators strive, and which is nevertheless so hard to obtain.

ITALY AND OUR POETS.

Admirers in England and America have provided the money for acquiring the house in which Keats died at Rome, and Italy joined them in inaugurating it as a memorial to Keats and Shelley. King Victor made what the correspondents describe as an eloquent little speech ; and at the ceremony and after it, various Italian professors and literary men spoke and lectured. This interest in foreign poets is no new departure for the Italians. They have been readier than most nations, certainly in modern days, to lay tributes at the feet of great writers whom they probably do not half understand. Browning lived in Italy, and the Italians took care the fact should not be forgotten. Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," was fond of Sicily, and the Sicilians have named a street after him. We find it hard to believe that any foreigner can comprehend Browning. His own countrymen are sufficiently puzzled by some of his enigmas. Nor should we have thought the peculiar humour of Butler would have impressed the average Sicilian. This makes no difference, however, to our gratitude for such consideration. As to Keats and Shelley, there is of course good reason why they should have a memorial in Rome, where both found a rest denied them in England. We hope the Keats-Shelley museum will become one of the sights of Rome for travellers of the poets' own race, perhaps also for Italians who are proud of the influence Italy has had on English poetry.

MELODY AND MAGPIES.

It is no good news to Londoners that several pairs of ruffians have taken up their abode in the London parks. We should be better pleased if they returned to their happy homes in the country and continued to batten upon the eggs of chickens and pheasants. If the magpie confined himself to frightening the superstitious by appearing in singletons, according to the old country saying which still affects the mind of the most rationalistic ornithologist, it would not matter so much. But the graceless creature supports his piebald life and rears his skewbald offspring on the eggs of songbirds. He is the robber-baron of St. James's Park, and within a large radius of his eyric no troubadour thrush or blackbird can pour out love songs unless he be a bachelor. Only the birds who build in holes in trees, such as the starling and the family of tits, can escape the marauder, and these are just the birds that don't profess to sing. What the magpie wants is the lest chord of the snarer.

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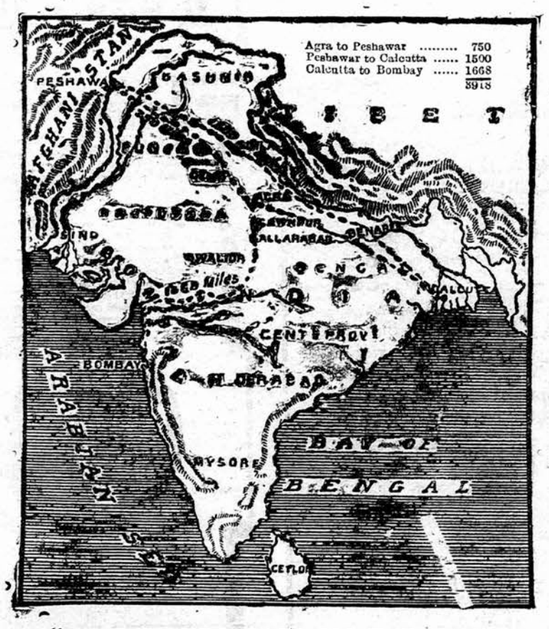

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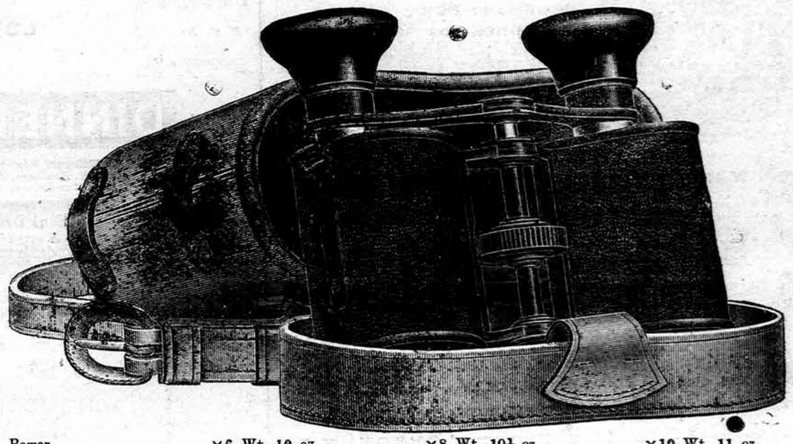

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

WORKING-GIRLS' CLUBS.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of a club to a working-girl. Nowadays, when there is hardly a church, chapel, or social organisation of any description which does not provide rooms, voluntary bands of helpers, and an amazingly full list of evening classes and lectures for the girls of the district, the shop girl or the factory "hand" who does not belong to a club of some description has practically only herself to thank. Club-life has, however, altered enormously during the last few years. The girls' clubs to-day are very unlike the quiet little evening gatherings round the vicarage fire, which was the first step, years ago, towards the provision of evening recreation, and where mild and much appreciated stores of the type of "Misunderstood" were read aloud on winter nights. Where dominoes, Halma, or spillikens used to amuse a roomful of club members a year or two ago, the modern shop or factory girl asks for something more nowadays. A certain number will always be found playing games, with a sincere belief in all the noisiest forms of "quiet" amusements which are provided, but the majority are by no means contented with Reversi counters and draughtsmen, or even with fancy needlework, drill, dancing, singing, and basket-making.

NEWSPAPER CLASSES.

A new idea which was started a short time ago is that of "newspaper classes." A daily paper is taken in, and the girls are encouraged to make a study of it, preparing papers on current events, to be read on club night, and working up the subjects in their home evenings. Whether it would not be a better plan to use the shears and the paste pot where the girls' reading is concerned, and show some discrimination in providing them with the leading articles and the more solid part of a news sheet, is open to criticism. A weekly scrapbook of cuttings would answer the purpose equally well. It is, however, pointed out that less of the racing and police news would be read if the other part of a daily paper were made intelligible to them, and much, of course, depends on the club secretary or lecturer who undertakes the part of bear-leader through the thorny walks of journalism.

THE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Without going so far as to say that the average work-girl is becoming highly intellectual, she is nowadays ready to discuss questions over which she would not formerly have dreamt of troubling herself, and it is surprising how much interest she takes in affairs which are entirely outside her own milieu. Not so long ago, to have asked her about her work would have brought out the fact that she had so many buttons to sew on a card before the dinner-hour, but beyond a vague notion that the factory inspector was not to know too much about overtime and other little facts of this description, she never dreamt of discussing points about her work in her leisure hours. At many of the more advanced and larger clubs, a great effort is being made at present to interest the girls in the questions which, after all, really concern them most. A large number of working-girls' clubs which belong to the Clubs' Industrial Association, are taking this up most keenly at present. Organising "citizen" classes are planned monthly and fortnightly, or even weekly, at many of the institutions which have joined the union where systematic "talks" are held in which all manner of questions of the day are threshed out, someone in authority, of course, taking the lead, setting the papers, and preparing the lines of debate.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE SUNLIGHT OF PAST AGES.

It is generally recognised that in respect of our coal we human beings are living upon the accumulated capital of past ages. This we are lately learning is also true in respect of the so-called mineral oils and gases. These things which we suppose to be produced by mystic processes from the rock, and which we therefore call by such names as petrol, or "rock-oil," have in their constitution the unmistakable marks of vital products. Like coal, they have all been made by vegetable life. The particular form in which we find them depends, it appears, upon slow prolonged processes of subterraneous distillation at immense pressures, but comparatively low temperatures. In respect of these three products coal, gas and oil what we are really using pay more using up is the sunlight of past ages. It has often been pointed out that in our present modes of burning coal we ingeniously employ the sunlight of past ages to obscure the sunlight of the present, but that is not our present concern. Now, it is quite clear that we are to look upon sunlight as income—as constant and regular a source of income as we may desire, yet not infinite.

OVER-SPENDING OUR INCOME.

In past ages, mankind has not at any given time spent its possible income. Much of it, through the agency of the green leaf, has been accumulated to form such products as coal. Nowadays, however, we are not merely using for present purposes a great part of the sunlight of the present—that which we do not use being mainly wasted; but we are rapidly working through the accmulated capital of the past. Fortunately for posperity, we are not in a position to hypothecate the sunlight of the future.

QUESTION OF FOOD ALSO.

Now, these considerations bear—as has not yet been pointed out, I believe—not only upon questions of coal and petrol, but also upon the matter of food. It is, of course, known that we like the hole animal world, are entirely at the mercy of sunlight and the green leaf for our food. The existence of the soil, and of those processes in it which make for green vegetable life, conditions the life of man no soil, no soul. Now, when we come to inquire into the soil, we find that present sunlight, bathing our fields of corn, by no means accounts for the whole or anything like the whole of their growth. They are using more energy than can be so accounted for. This is not a matter of guessing, but of exact calculation. We know the energy required to make a given weight of proteid, for instance. On inquiry, we find that our cereal food depends either upon the addition of manure to the soil, or else is grown in certain naturally manured soils, such as those of Manitoba or the Argentine. Now, when we examine the natural history of these rich virgin soils, we find that their wealth in those forms of chemical energy upon which their value depends is a consequence of the age-long growth upon them of green vegetable life, the products of which have not been taken away and used by man, but have been allowed to fall upon and enrich the soil.

LIVING ON THE CAPITAL.

Thus, as we eat our daily bread, we are living upon and not only last year's income of sunlight, but upon the accumulated energy thus saved up in the soil from the sunlight of many past ages. In terms of sheer food, then, quite apart from any question of industrial employment of coal and the like, we are living on our capital. Given the earth of to-day, with its existing human population of, say, sixteen hundred millions, each requiring to consume a certain azount of energy for his life, and given also the present state of cultivation of the soil for the growth of wheat, etc., not forgetting to allow for large areas on which we grow whisky etc., it could readily be demonstrated, I do not doubt, that the daily human expenditure of energy is far in excess of that contained in the daily amount of sunlight which we utilise.

NO BOTTOMLESS MINE OF WEALTH.

Of course, it is all right for the present, and human population continues to grow at a huge rate. But not even the soil of Manitoba is a bottomless mine of wealth. When we have used up all the energy gathered by the sunlight of the past—and it may be pointed out that the price of bread is rising—we shall have to face the evident proposition that a day's sunlight, even if all employed for the creation of food, can only support a certain number of human beings for that day. The question does not arise so long as there are large stores of accumulated income from which we can draw, but it necessarily must arise. We have by no means yet heard the last of Parson Malthus, and his arguments are none the weaker for the discovery of the doctrine of the conservation of energy, which teaches that something for nothing is not Nature's way, and that you cannot eat your cake and have it.

NOT PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Doubtless, these remarks are not practical politics. Most of us do very well if we think as far as the next Budget. A politician is all right as long as he thinks of the next election, and it is quite a heavy enough task to persuade a nation that it may be worth while to think of the next generation. Yet there will be readers who may thank one for quoting, from a letter of Herbert Spencer's, these splendid words : "A transfigured sentiment of parenthood, which regards with solicitude not child and grandchild only, but the generations to come hereafter—fathers of the future creating and providing for their remote children."

SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE.

One of the most important results of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition is the location of the South Magnetic Pole. While one party pressed forward to reach the geographical pole, another turned back to seek the magnetic pole. This was found in Lat. 72deg. 25min., Long 154deg E. The North magnetic pole is in Felix Boothia, in Arctic North America If the view that the earth is a great electro-magnet be correct the location of these poles should enable us to determine the shape of the metallic core to which the magnetism is due. For, as a current of electricity passing through a copper wire coiled round a piece of iron converts the latter into a magnet, so, it is thought, a central nucleus of nickel iron revolving in an atmosphere charged with electricity will make an electro-magnet of the earth.

SPREAD OF INFECTION BY FISHES.

To answer the question, can cholera and typhoid be spread by fishes! M. M. Remlinger and Norris have been experimenting with golden carp, and have reported their results to the French Academy. The fish were placed in water with Eberth's bacteria and cholera germs. It was found that the fish harboured the germs but that these were destroyed in cooking. There would thus be no danger of infection in eating cooked fish. It is pointed out however that fish may carry contamination from a river to its tributaries. And this it is thought may account for the observed cases of epidemics spreading up streams.

TELEGRAPHING FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

In connection with the increasing use of wireless telegraphy it is interesting to recall an ingenious method of sending a message from a moving train devised by the "Wizard of Menlo Park," as the Americans call their great inventor Edison. A board covered with tinfoil was mounted on the roof of the car, and electrical waves were sent out from it which inductively affected the telegraph wires that ran along the track The waves bearing the message in fact leaped across from the train to the wires, and then proceeded along the latter.

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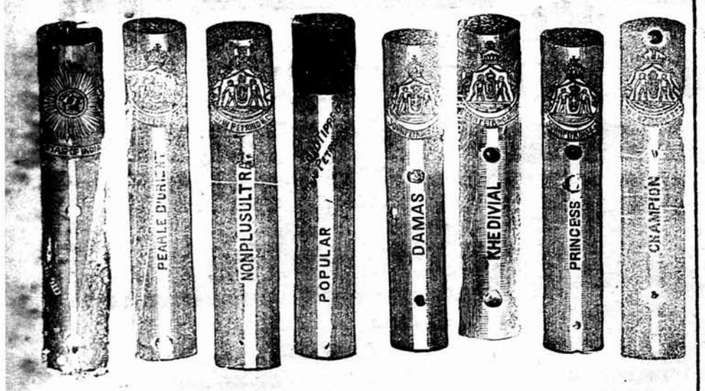

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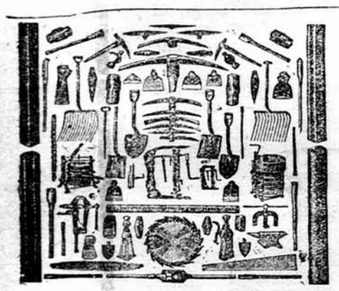

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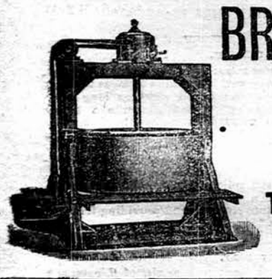

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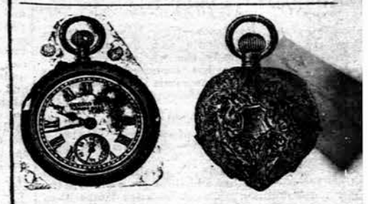

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